

THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 10TH, 1899.

NUMBER 2

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This company has just issued in London an Insurance policy for the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company, United States of America, for the amount of \$17,380,150.00 (£3,620,865), having received the respective premium amounting to \$109,109.00 £25,230.

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Agent in Rio de Janeiro :

Youle & Co.

No. 38, Rua 1^o de Março.**NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE CO. LD.**

Total funds on 31st Dec. 1896 ... £12,954,532

Authorized Capital..... 3,000,000

Subscribed Capital..... 2,750,000

Agent in Rio de Janeiro :

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107, Rua da Quitanda.

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Travellers' Directory.**São Paulo.**

Through express trains leave the Central station daily at 6 a. m. and 8:30 p. m. (dormitorio); returning trains S. Paulo at 5 a. m. and 5 p. m. (dormitorio). Change of cars both ways at Taubaté.

Numerous steamers weekly for Santos, connecting with the São Paulo Railway.

Cachambú and Lambaré :
Central Railway (São Paulo express) to Cruzeiro, thence by Minas and Rio Railway to destination.

Juiz de Fora, Barbacena, Ouro Preto, etc.

Through express trains leave Central station daily at 5 a. m. and 7 p. m. Connects with all branches along the main line (Lima, Rio, Santos) and railway. Intermediate trains leave at a. m. and 4 p. m.—the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Entre Rios.

Bello Horizonte :

Trains leave station of General Carneiro, on main line of Central railway, at 2:21 p. m. and 11:40 a. m.—the latter a mixed train.

Petropolis :

Barca leaves the Prainha pier at 7 a. m. (Sundays and holidays at 7:20 p. m.) for Mauá pier to connect with railway to Petropolis and beyond; also at 4 p. m. for Petropolis, Sundays and holidays excepted. By all land route passengers leave Central Railway station by train at 5:15 a. m. and 5 p. m. for São Francisco Xavier station (fare 400 reis) and there transfer to adjoining station of Leopoldina Railway to General Central. Intermediate trains leave at a. m. and 4 p. m.—the first running through to Barbacena, and the second to Entre Rios.

Returning from Petropolis, the all land route trains leave at 5 a. m. and 5:30 p. m. daily, Sundays and holidays, included, for São Francisco Xavier station, where transfer is made to suburban train on Central Railway (additional fare 200 reis). The short train leaves Petropolis at 7:30 a. m. (except on Sun days and holidays) and 3:30 p. m. for Mauá pier and Barca for Prainha. An additional short train also leaves Petropolis at 9 a. m. on Saturdays only (holidays excepted).

Nova Friburgo :

Barca leaves the Praça das Marinhãs at 5:30 a. m. daily and at 2:30 p. m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at Mauá. Returning trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2:37 p. m. daily, and at 6:40 a. m. on Mondays. Excursion train leaves Mauá on Saturdays at 3:15 p. m. Barca leaves Rio at 2:30 p. m., and returning leaves Friburgo at 6:40 a. m.

Corcovado :

Regular trains, week days, leave st. Rua Cosme Velho, Laranjeiras, at 5 a. m. and 11 a. m., and 5:30 p. m. returning leave the summit at 7:30 and 9:30 a. m. and 1:40 and 7 p. m. On Sundays and holidays, the hours are : ascending 6:30, 8:30 and 11 a. m., 12:30, 2:30, 5:15 and 8 p. m.; descending 8:25, 10:05, 11:35 a. m., 1:05, 2:35, 4:05, 6:15 and 9 p. m. Each train gives the excursionist half an hour on the summit.

Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, Minister.

BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Ita borahy (opposite Custódio House). Petropolis. EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.

AMERICAN CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 99, Rua 1^o de Março. EUGENE SERGER, Consul General.

BRITISH CONSULATE GENERAL.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaboraiti (opposite Custódio House). Petropolis. WILLIAM G. WAGSTAFF, Consul General.

Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Until further notice the Church will be closed for repairs. The services will be held every Sunday at 11 o'clock in the morning in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Rua da Quitanda. Baptisms and Marriages at times to be arranged with the Chaplain.

IRVINE CRAWSHAW, M.A., British Chaplain.

7, Rua Aurea, S. Domingos.

IGREJA EVANGELICA FLUMINENSE.—Rua Largo de S. Joaquim, No. 179—Divine service in Portuguese every Sunday at 10 a. m.

Worship at 11 a. m. Biblical class to study the Holy Scriptures, at 5 afternoon. Gospel preaching at 6:30 p. m. on Wednesdays. Biblical study and preaching at 7 p. m.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Pastor.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—Largo do Catete. English services at 12 a. m. Sundays. Prayer meeting service Thursday, 7:30 p. m. Portuguese services at 10 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sundays; 7 p. m. Wednesdays.—E. A. TILLY, Pastor. Sunday School 11 a. m. at Fabrica Catete. Sundays, 11 a. m. and 4 p. m. Rev. FRANK WIEDREHEKER.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. and at 7 p. m. Thursdays.

ALVARO E. DOS REIS, Pastor.

Residence : Rua Petropolis, 32.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 25, Rua de Sant' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m.

W. B. BAGBY, D. D. } Pastors.
CHAS. D. MACCARTHY, }

Caixa 352

IGREJA PRESBYTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 234, Rua D. Anna Nery, Estação do Riachuelo. Services, Sundays 11 a. m. and 7 p. m.; Wednesdays 7 p. m. FRANKLIN H. NASCIMENTO, Pastor. Primary school in the church building.

Professional Directory

J. Dias Ribeiro, M. D., Ex-assistant to Professors Bartholow and Da Costa of Philadelphia, and Dr. Rev. of New-York. Residence: Rua Senador Dantas 44 A.

Dr. William Frederick Eisenlohr, German Physician. Office: 78, Rua General Camara. Consulting hours from 12 to 3 p. m.

Dr. Briesay, Surgeon, graduate of the Faculty of Paris. Specialist in diseases of females, urinary passages. Radical cure of hernia, hemorrhoids, tumors, surgical diseases of the bones, and surgical operations. Consultations from 1 to 3 p. m., Rua da Quitanda, No. 42.

Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20, Rua d' Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—Rua Sete de Setembro, No. 11.—On sale, the Holy Scriptures in Portuguese, English, French, German, Italian, Spanish and other languages.

JOAO M. G. DOS SANTOS, Agent.

BRITISH SUBSCRIPTION LIBRARY AND READING ROOM.—St. Rua Gonçalves Dias—Open from noon to 6 p. m.—For terms, apply to Librarian.

RIO SEAMEN'S MISSION.—*Read and Reading Room* to Rua Camerino (formerly Imperatriz), 3rd floor; W. J. LUMLEY, Missioner. Gifts of books, magazines, papers, etc., also of left-off clothing, will be gratefully received at the Mission, or at No. 27, Candelária.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—No. 39, Rua da Quitanda, 2nd floor. Rooms open from 8 a. m. to 10 o'clock p. m. Secretary's office from noon to 1 o'clock p. m. Nicolau A. Rodrigues, President; Myron A. Clark, General Secretary; R. A. W. Sloan, Hon. Treasurer.

WEST COAST ITEMS

—The American squadron were entertained at Callão and Lima on the 8th inst.

—A new convention has been arranged at Bogota in regard to the Cerutti claim against the Colombian government.

—A Lima telegram of the 5th inst. says that agents of the Bolivian revolutionists have sent 200 rifles and 35,000 cartridges to La Paz. The revolution is said to be increasing.

—A Santiago telegram of the 8th inst. says that General Korner is going to Europe on some military commission, and that General Bulnes will occupy the post of chief of staff during his absence.

—A bonfire of lime boom appears to be in full swing at Taltal. In the course of a few days upwards of one hundred claims were applied for. A claim consists, we believe, of fifty hectares.—*Chilian Times*.

—President Alonso de Bolivia has telegraphed that the La Paz revolutionists all took to their heels as soon as his army appeared in sight of that city on Wednesday last. A subsequent telegram, however, says that the revolutionists are still in possession of La Paz.

—The revolutionists in Bolivia call themselves "federalists." They have possession of the city of La Paz. They have constituted a provisional government, and where they have erected eight barricades for the defence of the city. The government troops are now marching against the city.

—We understand that Sir Martin Conway thinks lightly of the task of climbing hoary old Aconcagua, the only serious difficulty, according to him, being in the final one hundred and fifty yards or so. We are informed that Sir Martin purposes attacking Mont Sarmiento in Tierra del Fuego, which is some 2,200 metres in height. This mountain is not, as is supposed by some persons, named after the Argentine president of that name. It received its title in honour of the old time navigator and explorer, Sarmiento de Gamboa.—*Chilian Times*.

—The *Chilian Times* is complaining of unfair competition in the printing business. The reverend director of a college at Santiago is also running a printing office, which our colleague considers unfair, because the college in question is supported by public donations in part, and it is therefore able to cut prices to the prejudice of printers in general. If this be "unfair" we wonder what the *Times* would say to a government printing office, which pays neither rents, nor taxes, nor duties, accepting private work in competition with private offices, and even giving unlimited credit to its customers.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—Fresh reports of an impending revolution are circulating in Uruguay.

—A revolution against the local government is now expected in the province of Catamarca.

—The Argentine school-ship "Sarmiento" is expected to leave Buenos Aires on the 20th on a voyage around the world.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 6th inst. says that the Argentine senate has sanctioned a project for a loan of thirty millions of pesos.

—Trouble has arisen in the province of Buenos Aires, Argentina, where Vice governor Demarchi has tried to depose Governor Irigoyen. The governor promptly took measures to defeat the scheme.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 8th says that the S. Francisco flour mills, belonging to Governor Iturraso of Santa Fé, have been set on fire and burned. The crime is charged to his political adversaries.

—There was great damage done all over the agricultural districts of the Argentine republic on the 3rd inst. by a violent storm, but only two deaths are reported and these were caused by falling trees.

—An Asuncion telegram says that it has been confirmed that the Tobas Indians treacherously assaulted and killed the Bolivian explorer Ibarreta, when he was crossing the Estero Patino on his way to the Chaco.

—It is stated that the Argentine government is trying to negotiate a loan of six millions sterling, and that the municipality of Buenos Aires wants a loan of two millions. In all probability the money will not be easily found.

—The Argentine minister in Montevideo was assaulted by a man armed with a bayonet as he was returning to his house late at night on Tuesday last. He protected himself by covering his assailant with a revolver. The latter is in the hands of the police.

—Telegrams received in Buenos Aires last week said that Dr. Sanarelli, of yellow fever against his wife in the courts at Rome. The doctor has only been married about a year and a half, his bride belonging to a well-known Uruguayan family, and being renowned for her beauty.

—The Santa Fé police have just pounced on a gang of cattle thieves at Selva, San Cristobal. What's more, they have proved up to the hilt that the police comisarios, the authorities in the receptoria offices, and a number of other officials are all implicated in the stealing! It's the old story. When taking office, Governor Iturraso promised to stamp out the cattle-thieving before he took other reforms in successful raid on the criminals, and it is to be hoped it will be vigorously followed up.—*Buenos Aires Standard*.

—Some days ago a telegram from Italy stated that Dr. Sanarelli, who was last year married to a Montevideo lady of good family, has sued for a divorce. Now it is stated that he has sent on his resignation as director of the experimental institute of bacteriology at Montevideo. Has the Dr. gained all he desires from his reputed yellow-fever discoveries?

—The situation in Uruguay continues to be as complicated as the politicians of that unfortunate country can make it. One day it is the "blancos" who have a mysterious pow-wow, and then on the next the "colorados" have a secret chin chin. A half dozen mutinous soldiers on the frontier then kick up a row, and a few mischievous fools follow it up with a manifesto. It is a huge comedy, with now and then a taste of tragedy thrown in for the amusement of the pit. If some powerful nation would take charge of the country, hang a few agitators, and then set the rest at work, the world would be all the better for it.

—Lynch law, says the *B. A. Herald*, is a drastic sort of justice, but it would be a great thing for this country if it could be administered thoroughly for a month. It would clear the atmosphere greatly if a few "comisarios," justices and other ruffians were to be strung up to lamp-posts and trees, and that is just what would take place if we were a more spirited and plucky people. When San Francisco hanged out of the court-house window one or two disreputable judges and lawless ruffians who had a pull with the authorities, there followed a steady, radical reform which has continued until to-day. We, on the other hand, appear grateful to those who kick us about, rob us and make slaves and drudges of us. The people have no public spirit.

—Promulgation has been made—late enough in the day—of the budget of the municipality of Montevideo for the period 1898-99, which commenced on July 1st. The revenue, derived chiefly from various local rates and taxes, is estimated at \$1,021,970, and the expenditure at \$998,282, of which \$353,323 is consumed by the service of the municipal debt, the margin or surplus being \$23,688. Like the national budget, this is monstrously high for the size, requirements and population of the city, and a great deal of the money is wasted in extravagant administrative machinery. With such heavy rates and taxes to pay, no wonder there is constant complaint about the expense of living and house-keeping in the capital. Both budgets require wholesale reduction.—*Montevideo Times*, Dec. 30.

—The Argentine attorney-general, Dr. Botet, says the *Times of Argentina*, is very active at the present moment, since he has initiated about a dozen different suits for fraud against various officials on commission in the navy, army, internal revenue offices, and health and locust commissions, who it seems have been helping themselves to the government money as best suited their inclinations. Dr. Rosa, the minister of finance, will stand no nonsense in this respect and has ordered that the law shall run its course. The sums that have been annexed amount to a considerable total, one person alone, named Carlos Molina, having an order of arrest out against him on the charge of appropriation to the tune of one hundred and seventy thousand dollars.—This seems pretty wholesale, in fact more appropriate to a president or a minister than to a relatively subordinate official. This honorable gentleman ought to be warned that he is rather overdoing the thing. The line must be drawn somewhere.

—There was truly shocking news from the Florencia (Langworthy) colony in the Chaco on Monday (Dec. 26). The whole place has been sacked by the Indians, and no fewer than twelve persons murdered. On Christmas morning two hundred savages swept down on the colony like wolves on a fold, sacked the shops and private houses, and butchered a dozen settlers in cold blood, then driving off numbers of cattle and horses to their "toldos." Amongst those killed is Sr. Bergallini, an old colonist. All the settlers are terrified, as they have no arms to repel these attacks. The savages amongst whom are "gauchos malos" and "Christian" (?) criminals of the deepest dye, are all armed with Remingtons and Mausers!! It would be interesting to know how they came by these arms. It is really inexplicable that the war office should leave the Santa Fe frontier without troops of the line, when there are so many regiments quartered in other places where they are not required.—*Buenos Aires Standard*.

—Mr. C. R. Thurstby having offered to give a picnic to the crew of H. M. S. "Beagle," about 80 men turned up, headed by their popular Captain Gamble, and started from the Plaza de Mayo at 11 o'clock yesterday in two special cars of the Capital Tramway Company. After visiting the power-station and the car-deposit, they made a rapid trip out to the slaughter houses where, to the sailors' amazement, besides a sumptuous lunch, there were no less than 20 saddled horses placed at their disposal. After lunch a series of horse races in heats were run, the course being round a post and back which caused considerable laughter and bruises, the final heat especially causing a great deal of excitement. The winners were duly rewarded by Mr. Thurstby and Mr. Thornton, who was present. After the race Mr. Thornton and Captain Gamble offered prizes for a race run by the native element, which proved a great success. The races were followed by cricket and several other games. The sailors returned at about 7 o'clock in the evening having enjoyed a thoroughly good outing regardless of the heat. *Montevideo Times*, December 30.

Banks.**LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED.**

Capital..... £ 1,500,000
 Capital paid up..... " 750,000
 Reserve fund..... " 600,000

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

BRANCH OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO
 10, Rua da Alfandega

Drawn on Head Office and the following Branches and Agencies:

LISBON, OPORTO, PARA,
 PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO,
 CAMPINAS, RIO GRANDE DO SUL,
 PELOTAS, PORTO ALEGRE, MONTEVIDEO,
 BUENOS AIRES, ROSARIO DE SANTA FE, AND
 RIO GRANDE DO SUL.

Also on:

Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co., LONDON.

Messrs. Mallet Frères & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. Schroder & Co., J. H. Schroder & Co., HAMBURG.

Messrs. Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

Messrs. Granet Brown & Co., GENOA.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND.

Established in Hamburg on 16th December, 1887 by the Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft in Berlin and the Norddeutsche Bank in Hamburg, Hamburg.

Capital. . . 10,000,000 Marks.

BRANCH-OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO. (Caixa 108.)

Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos (Caixa 520.) (Caixa 185)

Draws on:

Germany..... Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Berlin and correspondents, Hamburg, Hamburg, M. A. von Rothschild, Sohn, Frankfurt a M.

England..... N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London, Manchester and Liverpool, District Banking Company Limited, London, Union Bank of London, Limited, London, Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.

France..... Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches, Heine & Co., Paris, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Paris, Lazard Frères & Co., Paris, De Neulize & Co., Paris.

Portugal..... Banco Lisboa & Agores and correspondents, and any other countries.

Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
 Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Peteraen-Theil,
 Directors.

THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halevy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 59, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. £ 1,500,000
 Realized do " 900,000
 Reserve fund " 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Pernambuco, Paris, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAWN ON:-

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
 Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas—PARIS.
 Banco de Portugal and Agências—PORTUGAL.
 And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:
 Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.
 First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST. LONDON E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000
 Idem paid up..... " 800,000
 Reserve fund..... " 300,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO, BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.

Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

Messrs. Heine & Co., LONDON.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., PARIS.

HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Roetti & Co.,

and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. B. A.,

NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and transacts every description of banking business.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 55.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

Head Office.
 Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, and agencies.
 Société Générale pour favoriser le développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France, and agencies.
 Heine & Co., Paris.
 Lazard Frères & Co., Paris.
 Périer Mercet & Co., Paris.

LONDON
 Union Bank of London, Limited.
 London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.
 Parr's Bank, Limited.
 Lazard Brothers & Co.
 J. Henry Schroeder & Co.
 Kleinwort Sons & Co.
 A. Ruffer & Sons.

GERMANY
 Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft, Deutsche Bank, Berlin, and branches.
 Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and branches.
 Schroeder Gebrüder & Co. Hamburg.
 Courad Hinrich Donner, Hamburg.
 Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg.
 L. Behrens & Sohn, Hamburg.
 Correspondents in all chief-cities.

PORTUGAL
 J. M. Fernandes Guimarães & Co. and their correspondents.
 Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon.

ITALY
 Banca Commerciale Italiana, Genova
 Milani, Turin.

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

Opens accounts current.
 Pays interest for a certain time; executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking business.

Henri Joly.

Manager.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and beneficial in all affections of the stomach and intestines, are obtainable in all places where a post-office exists; the manufacturer will forward by registered mail and to any given address, if accompanied by money: 1 box for 25000, 1/2 dozen boxes for 125000 and One dozen boxes for 205000.
 Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MIRANDA, No. 74, Rua de S. Pedro, 1st floor Rio de Janeiro.

BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

Realized Capital. . Rs. 110.150.200\$000

N. B. This capital to be

reduced to Rs. 100.000.000\$ in accordance with the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund. . . Rs. 19.537.044\$811

Profits in suspense . Rs. 9.075.823\$568

on 80th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco, Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro, Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons,

London & County Banking Co. Ltd.

Messrs. Haring Brothers & Co Ltd.

LONDON.

Messrs. Hottinguer & Co.

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

PARIS.

Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg.

HAMBURG.

Banco de Portugal

LISBON.

Opens accounts current;

Pays interest on Deposits for fixed periods.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of

stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every

description of banking business.

UNCLE ABNER'S RECOLLECTIONS.

FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF RIO.

Waiting for a visit from the port officials, said Uncle Abner, resuming his narrative, is one of the most trying and irritating experiences that a man can go through. After a few days at sea, the longing to get on shore again seems to pervade his whole system. He'll dress for going on shore before he is fairly in port, and then he'll haunt the gangway and get in the way of everybody. Of course the passengers on the regular mail packets are not kept waiting so very long, unless the steamer happens to arrive at an inconveniently early hour, or after visiting hours, but even with them the feverish haste to get on shore is generally apparent. And if this is the prevailing feeling among steamship passengers, who have been at sea but a few days and who have had nearly the same fare they would have had on shore, you can well imagine what must have been my own feelings after sixty-eight days at sea, confined to salt pork, "tongues and sounds," and other dishes of the same description. We had lived well enough, as life on a sailing vessel goes, but our stock of fresh provisions had been quickly exhausted and we had seen nothing but salt fish and meat for weeks, supplemented with white beans, bread made—not in Germany—but by the steward on board, "plum duff" once a week, and the luxury of an occasional taste of something preserved in tins. When therefore we were left lazily rolling in a hot sun just outside Fort Villegaignon for what seemed to me to be a great many long hours, I came to the perhaps hasty conclusion that the prompt dispatch of business was not one of the more salient characteristics of the Brazilian people.

However, all things come to an end, sooner or later, and so it was with our waiting for the port visits. First came the health officer, who soon satisfied himself that we had nothing on board more perilous than what they had to offer us on shore. He took our passports—for there were three of us passengers—and then gave way to the dreaded customs official. I don't know how it happened, but some how I had become possessed of the belief that these officials were in the habit of making it hot for the unfortunate traveller. My supply of cash was extremely limited, I remember, and I felt it would be impossible for me to satisfy even a very moderate demand for customs toll. I had a considerable number of books in my luggage, and there were many odds and ends that an inexperienced traveller is

sure to pack away, with the idea that he will surely want them some time. And then, many days before our arrival I had gone over the whole kit and made a detailed duplicate list of all my belongings, even mentioning the titles of the books. But, bless you, they never asked for a list of any description. I went to the custom-house the next day with my "consignee's" dispatch clerk, and was treated so courteously, and with so much indifference as to the contents of my boxes, that I felt half inclined to resent it. Some one had either deceived me, or else these black-coated, gossiping, leisurely-moving, respectable-appearing officials were not living up to their reputation. I had half expected to be cross-examined over my little medicine chest; I had felt sure that objections would be raised to my books and had therefore fortified myself with a decision of the United States treasury that in certain cases a man's books are to be considered as the tools of his trade; and I had feared that an odd trinket or two, for which I had no apparent use, would surely be confiscated. But they all went through without a question, and I was treated with a politeness that has always made me feel that the Brazilian customs official had been very unjustly misrepresented. I know of instances where they have been guilty of arbitrary conduct, and I know of instances where they have shown a very pleasing willingness to pass bulky parcels of personal luggage without examination for a trifling consideration, but for all that I must say that all my relations with them have been characterized with a courtesy on their part which I could not be sure of receiving in my own country. They do not take off their black frock coats and work themselves into a perspiration over the quick dispatch of business, but we can forgive them all that in country where a very slight exertion is sure to spoil a collar.

The official visits over, we had permission to go on shore, and it was not long before the captain had the dinghy in the water and we were on our way to a point further up, where there were more boats and more buildings than on the shore immediately abreast of our anchorage. As we approached the old landing stage known as the Caes Pharoex the heat seemed to be stifling, and there was a smell from the surging water along the shore that made my hair curl. The present deep water quays along that part of the shore line had not then been built, and there was not only the muddy shore, but there were a very respectable number of drains emptying into the bay. It was not altogether a favorable introduction to "the loyal and heroic city of S. Sebastião do Rio de Janeiro," but as many an old resident will bear witness it was not a deceptive one. More attention is now paid to cleanliness and sanitary precautions than was then dreamed of, and the younger generation have no conception of what their fathers endured. At that time there was more refuse emptied into the bay from the public market than is now permitted, and all sorts of rubbish and refuse was daily thrown upon the beach for the tide to sweep away. It is a curious fact that the tide had been used for this purpose up to a very recent day, all the filth and refuse of the city having been carried to the water front by slaves and dumped there. It is no wonder that the muddy shores of the bay near the city are so foul-smelling at low tide, and it is no wonder that yellow fever finds a permanent dwelling place in a city which for two hundred years sought to turn this noble bay into a common cesspool.

Well, my first sniff of the characteristic smells of Rio de Janeiro, as they were then served out to a long-suffering population, did not prove to be fatal. It was a curious sensation to put my foot once again on the solid earth, but that is an experience which voyagers may feel in any part of the world. At the landing stage we had to push our

way through a mass of reeking humanity, boatmen, carriers and loungers, black, brown, red and white, and then a few paces distant I crossed my first threshold in Brazil—that of Messrs. Palm & Allen, ship-chandlers, No. 5 Rua Fresca. The years have slipped by and a great many changes have occurred in the city and among the people I first knew, but No. 5 Rua Fresca, with its great, cool warehouse, is still a ship-chandlery. It then looked out on the water, but now a sea-wall has been built, the shore filled in and buildings erected, so that it stands some distance from the shore and is completely shut out from the view of the bay and the shipping which made it so popular with ship captains in the days gone by. The old Hotel Pharoux, transformed into a private hospital, still looks out on the Praça D. Pedro II, (I believe it now bears another name, for our shame and confusion), but very many of the crumbling old buildings lying just behind it, have disappeared. They looked strange to youthful eyes, accustomed to the many-storied edifices of New York, for they were heavy, low-built, tile-roofed, plastered outside, and were of various shades of color. Even the old City Palace, the once royal home of D. João VI, which I had regarded curiously as I crossed a corner of the *praça*, seemed to be very low and unimpressive. I had not expected to find a city of palaces, nor had I looked for anything very modern in the way of architecture, but still there was a sense of unfulfilled expectation.

(To be continued)

WHAT TO DRINK.

What shall we drink in the sultry weather? The ideal drink in hot weather is that which, while assuaging thirst, cools the temperature of the body without any violent reaction or evil effect. When Mr. Algernon Bourke gave evidence a year or two since before a parliamentary committee on the drink question, he stated that the Guards' Club always supplied its members in summer with a peculiarly excellent barley water, made from a recipe which is the special property of the club. Persons who are acquainted only with barley water as made by the average nurse, a thick and muddy-looking fluid, glutinous, uninviting, and flavourless, can have little idea how delicious it may be when the barley has been boiled for hours, and is then carefully strained, diluted, and flavoured with lemon juice, thus made, is extremely nutritious, there not being sufficient of the lemon juice to counteract the nutritive properties of the barley. Combined with milk it is a perfect food, and one that is invariably recommended by the best physicians for invalids and convalescents.

Lemonade, as a summer drink, would be excellent, if made from fresh lemons, but unfortunately most of the lemonade obtainable at restaurants and elsewhere is made of chemical acids, and quantities of sugar are used to disguise this fact from the palate. Sugar creates thirst, consequently lemonade, in existing circumstances, cannot be recommended; and even when made of fresh lemons it has a lowering effect upon the system, which, taking into consideration the enormous waste of tissue that goes on in hot weather, puts it out of court as a constant beverage. Ginger beer is excellent, especially that put up in stout bottles, which keep out the heat. At a few shops in London delicious fruit syrups are obtainable by the glass, which is filled up with sparkling aerated water, deliciously cold and refreshing. Among these are ginger, lemonade, vanilla, pineapple, red and black currant, cherry, &c., almond, and clove. It is, however, at very few places indeed that these are obtainable. In Paris these "syrups" are to be had at every corner, at every café, and at the bar of every theatre; they are even carried round in the gallery.—*London Exchange.*

An interesting case inquired into by one of the Suffolk coroners suggests the advisability of a wider recognition on the part of the community of the dangers of the soil-contamination of wounds. In the particular instance referred to, a lad of fifteen took off his shoes and socks to wade in a shallow river, where he cut his foot with a piece of broken glass. A fortnight later he developed tetanus and died. Doubtless the wound was contaminated by exposure to the soil at the time of the accident, as modern bacteriology has definitely concluded that the bacillus of tetanus flourishes in earth. With this fact in view it is clear that all wounds which have been exposed to soil-contamination should be rigorously laid open and irrigated with antiseptics, so as to wash away infecting organisms so far as may be. This practical point cannot be too widely recognised by parents, and indeed by everyone who is exposed to outdoor injuries. In all cases where earth can by any possibility have infected a surface wound, however slight the latter may appear, it is a bonny duty to call skilled medical advice at the earliest possible moment.—*Medical Press.*

SEA SICKNESS

ADMIRABLE RESULTS.

We are constantly receiving communications and testimonials similar to those given below, which fully prove the extraordinary efficacy of the Panacea remedy Nectandra Amara against the distressing seasickness and all the other nausea and complaints of the stomach and intestines so frequent during voyages at sea or on land. So well known are the results vouch for this new and wonderful remedy for all the ills so common in this life, that no traveller aware of its properties, should start on a voyage without providing himself with it as a preventive measure.

On the 9th ulto, a merchant in S. Paulo wrote us as follows: "My late partner W., to whom I recommended the Nectandra for sea sickness, informs me that his sister has written to him from London saying that she was astonished at the results she obtained from it on board ship."

On the 10th May last, the distinguished physician Dr. Ernani Pinto wrote us as follows of the applications and observations he had made on board the mail steamer *Olinda*: "Cases of sea sickness treated with the Tincture of Nectandra Amara, 26. In 22 of the cases the result was complete and in the 4 others there was a decided relief. Cases of gastro-intestinal perturbation treated with the same remedy, 8. Amongst these may be mentioned the case of the Federal Senator A. A., attacked with exceedingly violent colic pains; the case of Sr. E. C. first class passenger from Pernambuco to Pará, suffering intolerable agony from intestinal pains, from which he had been subject for a month before embarking; and the case of Sr. F. B., also a first class passenger from Pará to Manaus, who was suffering from excruciating colic and violent vomiting. In these cases as well as in the other five the effect obtained was complete and rapid."

In view of these results we have still another proof of the fact that for sea sickness and gastro-intestinal troubles the preparations of Nectandra Amara can be easily employed with sure effect.

Of the 17th October, 1895, the surgeon of the Army Medical Corps Dr. Henrique Manganço, wrote us as follows: "I testify that when on board ships of war, I have had occasion to use the Tincture of Nectandra Amara of Antero Leivas against cases of sickness, and always with excellent results. The foregoing is true on the faith of my rank."

Capital Federal, Oct. 9th, 1895.—Dr. Henrique Manganço.

On the 17th August, 1895, Sr. Lacand wrote as follows: "Rio de Janeiro, 17th August, 1895. Mr. J. B. de Miranda.—According to my promise, I have the pleasure to send you to-day the enclosed letter from Miss Richardson, the lady of whom I have spoken, who was so enchanted with the efficacy of the Nectandra Amara against sea sickness, a remedy which she tried on the recommendation of well-known persons without any hope of obtaining a good result, because she had never been relieved by any of the remedies she had employed against that malady, from which she had suffered every time she set foot on shipboard."

I have the honor to be your devoted servant.—R. Amiel Lacand.

Miss Richardson's letter runs: "I have much pleasure in testifying to the merit of Nectandra Amara as a remedy for sea sickness. I used it recently on a voyage and found it most efficacious.—E. Richardson."

On the 15th October, 1895, Dr. Paes Leme wrote to us as follows: "Rio, 15th October, 1895.—My good friend Miranda.—For many years I have used your preparations of Nectandra Amara on the members of my family, and with the greatest advantage I have used it on the employees of our estate, who did not know the efficacy of the Tincture for the nausea arising from the brusque and shaking movements which passengers have to suffer on our railways. I tried its powers on a gentleman travelling from Serraria station to Juk de Fora; and later on, travelling to Itabora do Campo, I had occasion to observe the same effects on some friends of mine. The Nectandra Amara is already well recommended, but I have pleasure in confirming its utility by facts that I have seen with my own eyes, which prove without doubt that it has relieved many. Ever yours.—Pedro G. Paes Leme."

N. B.—The proprietors of the Paulista remedy NECTANDRA AMARA issue a prospectus in three languages—PORTUGUESE, ENGLISH AND FRENCH—to facilitate its use amongst natives and foreigners.

Sold by all chemists and druggists, and at the Depository in Rua de S. Pedro, No. 74, (1st floor) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

SITUATION.

An experienced English clerk is open for an engagement in an import or export firm. Address M. C. Rio News office.

TO LET

An excellent front sala and very clean, well ventilated rooms, with or without furniture, common and shower baths, in a healthy locality, in the house of a private family, Rua de S. Clemente, No. 17, sobrado, Botafogo. (3t.)

S. DOMINGOS

To LET a large house, in good condition, with gardens, convenient for sea-bathing, and suitable for a large family or for a boarding house. Rent moderate. Address "S. Domingos" care of *The Rio News*.

ROOMS TO LET

Convenient to the Boa Viagem beach in S. Domingos Inquire at this office.

TWO GAS ENGINES

One of 2-horse-power and the other of 6-horse power, both used, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire at this office.



BENZ & Co., Rheinische Gasmotorenfabrik, Mannheim (Germany)

Skilful and respectable agents are required. Correspondence in all modern languages.

CLOS ST. CHARLES

This mark of Messrs. Hanappler & Co's Bordeaux White is the best table claret on the market, can be obtained at moderate prices at Messrs. CASHLEY & Co., 67 Rua do Ouvidor, and Mr. C. N. Lelebre 23 Rua da Candelaria.

PRICE'S

ENGLISH PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

This old established house has comfortable accommodation for families and single gentlemen on moderate terms. Excellent baths. The position is a healthy one and is situated in attractive gardens.

Rua Livramento, No. 143.

Hotels.

Hotel dos Estrangeiros

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(Cattete)

Telephone No. 2,008

This hotel has been completely restored, is situated in the best part of the city, receiving air and light from all four sides, close to the cleanest beach of the city, surrounded by a large garden; has large comfortable rooms, newly and well furnished, good shower and warm baths, disinfectants in the water-closets, drinking water filtered by the Pasteur system, good table-service, and is, therefore, to be considered the first hotel of this capital.

Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

ALPINE HOUSE HOTEL

RUA DO AQUEDUCTO, 65

On the line of Sylvestre tramway, Santa Theresa, to be reached in 30 minutes from town.

This house is highly recommended for its excellent position and most beautiful view of the far ocean, city and islands, being situated on the very summit of Santa Theresa hill, and entirely out of reach of fever and malaria. It is therefore, a most safe place for foreigners, tourists and new arrivals.

The hotel is surrounded by beautiful parks, walks, and a large forest.

The restaurant and kitchen are first class.

THE PROPRIETOR,
VIVUA SUZANA MENTGES

VILLA HUMAYTA.

(FORMERLY ALLEN'S HOTEL.)

No. 8, RUA HUMAYTÁ

Furnished or unfurnished apartments with or without board, in this well known establishment, which has been thoroughly improved under new management. Shower and swimming baths; good attendance and cooking; wines of the best quality; prices moderate.

Grande Hotel Metropole

181, RUA DAS LARANGUEIRAS, 181

This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repaired throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refurnished, and no expense has been spared to make this

The most comfortable Hotel

in the city. The baths have likewise been improved.

As before, particular pains will be taken to provide the guests of this Hotel with a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

FREITAS HOTEL

120, Rua do Riachuelo

Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

The new establishment is situated in one of the most attractive and healthy localities in the city, on a broad and quiet street, with tram for all central points of the city passing the door. It has a large and beautifully laid out pleasure garden, particularly suitable for ladies and children, and well-mounted bath-rooms provided with hot and cold water.

The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandahs overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.

Grande Hotel Internacional

SITUADO ON THE PICTURESCUE

SANTA THERESA HILL,

Rua do Aqueducto No. 102,

Telephone 8015

Is served every 15 minutes by the electric tram-car line from the town (leaving the Largo de Carioca) close to the doors of this hotel, and Sylvestre.

This establishment, the first in Brazil for its elegance, comfort and situation amidst forests and enjoying the most magnificent scenery, views of the mountains, town, the harbor and high seas, is most suitable for families and gentlemen of distinction.

Excellent restaurant, always ready.

Finest wines and liquors. Numerous shower and warm baths. Purest air, temperature bracing and invigorating. No health resort in the world is better. For further information apply to

FERDINAND MENTGES,
ASSEMBLEA 82, Telephone 206.

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TROPICAL DUNLOP TYRES

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By the adoption of these tyres, both ladies and gentlemen cycling within tropical regions can do so with ease, comfort and safety.

Specially made for tropical cycling.

When buying see that the outer cover and inner tube bear this trade mark, without which none are genuine.

We shall be glad to supply you with full particulars upon application to—



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THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,

Alma Street, Coventry, England.

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MOTOR CARRIAGES

(BENZ'S)

HORSELESS CARRIAGES for 2, 4, 6, 8 & 12 persons.

Price—

From Marks 2000 and upwards.

Up to 1st October, 1898, 1600 Cars have been sold and delivered.

In the races, "Paris—Bordeaux", "Paris—Marseilles", "Chicago", "Marseilles—Nice", the most brilliant results have been obtained.

BENZ & Co., Rheinische Gasmotorenfabrik, Mannheim (Germany)

Skilful and respectable agents are required. Correspondence in all modern languages.

TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States

JAN. 3.—The necessary authority for the ratification of the extradition treaty between Brazil and the United States has been issued by the government at Washington.

The war department has ordered 100 millions of cartridges for prompt delivery. A large number of these have been ordered from Birmingham.

Six line regiments are ready to start from San Francisco to reinforce the army in the Philippines.

Grave disorders are taking place in the north of the island of Luzon. General Otis has asked instructions from Washington as to whether he shall take instant measures against the rebels in the Philippines or wait for reinforcements. The American warships under Admiral Dewey are anchored off the island of Panay, ready to reduce Iloilo in case of necessity.

The treaty of peace with Spain will be submitted to congress for ratification to-morrow.

JAN. 4.—The New York *Sun* says that great jealousy has arisen between the officers of the army and navy since the late war, which may give rise to bad results.

The "Iowa," "San Francisco" and "Castles" have been ordered to Manila, while the "Oregon" has received orders to wait at Honolulu.

The Tagalos in Balabac have refused to liberate the Spanish women there, after murdering their husbands and sons before their eyes.

The senate having received the treaty of peace for ratification, together with a short message from the President, has passed the treaty to the committee of foreign affairs for consideration.

JAN. 5.—Mr. Dingley, the author of the famous tariff that bears his name, is reported to be in a dying condition.

The government has resolved to vote three million dollars for the payment of Cuban soldiers.

The post of U. S. minister to Great Britain will be filled by Mr. Joseph Choate, who will shortly leave for London.

Particulars of the massacres in the Philippines continue to arrive in New York from Hong Kong. In Cagayan the monks in the hands of the Tagalos are dying of starvation and of the results of ill treatment. All the Spanish houses have been attacked and looted, and the owners assassinated without regard to age or sex. In San Guzman, a community of Spanish nuns has been outraged and many of the members mutilated.

General Otis has issued his formal proclamation of the sovereignty of the United States over the Philippines, and states that the new authority will proceed with the most rigorous justice.

JAN. 6.—The opposition to the Nicaraguan canal scheme is being continued by Senator Caffery.

It is publicly said that congress will approve the treaty of peace in the Spanish-American war within a few days as no difficulties are likely to arise.

The Philippine insurgents say that their hostile attitude is due to the injustice of the United States in overlooking their services and sacrifices during the war against Spain. They add that they intend to hold Iloilo with all the strength at their disposal against the Americans. A native journal says the question resolves itself into this: a bloody war without quarter, or the abandonment of the policy of American annexation of the Philippines.

JAN. 7.—By a vote of congress, the United States will not send a representative to the disarmament conference.

By the new railway timetable the journey from New York to San Francisco is reduced to 95 hours.

The entire press is favorable to strong measures in dealing with the Philippines.

Spain.

JAN. 3.—General Rios has telegraphed to Madrid the news that the Tagalos took possession of the island of Balabac at the south end of Palawan, and murdered all the Spaniards they found there, sparing only a few women.

All the Spanish gunboats and small ships of war on the Philippine station are now on their way back to Spain.

JAN. 4.—The departures of 16 steamers conducting troops to Spain is reported from Havana.

The Spanish government denies that the garrison of Iloilo left that place before the Americans entered with a view to create difficulties for the latter with a knowledge that the Tagalos would enter and hold the town.

El Liberal disputes the truth of the message to the Portuguese parliament as far as the denials of cessions of territory in Portuguese Africa to Great Britain and Germany is concerned. It asserts that the cession has actually been made.

JAN. 6.—It is now said that the Spanish government is treating directly with Aguinaldo for the ransom of the Spanish prisoners in the power of the Tagalos who have not been delivered up in spite of the demands of the United States.

General Rios telegraphs from Manila on the 5th inst that the tension between the Americans and the Philippines renders impossible any attempt at negotiations between Spaniards and Tagalos for the ransom of prisoners. The Queen-regent has signed the order for the liberation of all prisoners for press offences.

Silvela and Polavieja have formed an alliance and are ready to form a conservative government in case they are called upon.

JAN. 7.—A court-martial has condemned Col. San Martin to imprisonment for life for having capitulated at Ponce.

General Weyler gave a banquet to the Spanish generals in Madrid. The toasts that drew most attention were those for the regeneration of the country and reform in army and navy.

General Rios telegraphs that the hostilities between the Americans and Tagalos increase every day, the Tagalos admitting nothing but the complete independence of the archipelago.

The liberal government is expected to fall from one day to another. Sr. Silvela, the conservative leader, has signified his readiness to take office.

Great Britain

JAN. 3.—The "Newhaven" and five other vessels were sunk in the Channel during a heavy gale last night.

Sir Edmund Monson is not to be recalled from Paris, as stated in the French press.

The English artillery corps is to be improved by the introduction of some new French patents.

The *Morning Post* says that the situation on the upper Yang-tse-Kiang is becoming daily more alarming. The imperial troops sent from Peking against rebels in Hankow turned tail before they reached their destination and fled.

Another Jack-the-Ripper scare in Vienna has ended in the capture of the perpetrator red-handed while committing his second crime. His name is Schostowik, a sausage-maker by trade.

The Americans are preparing to attack Iloilo in force.

JAN. 4.—Telegrams continue to arrive from Manila recounting horrors practised on the Spanish monks and other prisoners by the natives. Most of the unfortunate prisoners have been terribly mutilated and then reduced to slavery.

The American authorities have confiscated all the fire-arms found in the possession of private persons. This measure has produced a bad effect amongst the Cubans, who show the greatest distrust as to the intentions of the United States, and openly question the promises of President McKinley.

The work in the sugar refineries in Cuba has recommenced, but it is believed that the results of the present season will be insignificant.

Details of the results of the recent storms on the British and French coasts are coming to hand with sad news of shipwrecks. The Italian vessel *Woodwards* laden with coal from Cardiff to Genoa sank at the mouth of the Bristol channel, losing eleven of the crew.

JAN. 5.—Telegrams from Cairo announce a brilliant victory obtained by the Anglo-Egyptian troops on the Blue Nile against a force of dervishes under Emir Fedi. The dervishes left 500 dead on the field, but the Emir made good his escape. The Anglo-Egyptian loss amounted to 27 killed and 121 wounded. The fight took place on 26th December at Rosaries.

The bishop of Havana, a strong partisan of Spain, has refused to swear allegiance to the United States.

The *Daily Mail* says that the examination of Dreyfus by the court of cassation will be conducted by telegraph to and from Cayenne.

Telegrams received in London from Manila say that the revolutionary committee of the Philippines has formed a new cabinet with Mabini and Balloromo Aguinaldo in their former posts, but General Aguinaldo fearing complications with the Americans has joined the revolutionists in Holoite.

Great Britain has resolved to buy the western part of the island of Lin-Kun-Tian, which dominates Wei-Hai-Wei, for the better protection of the latter port.

In consequence of the recent gales, several collisions took place in Falmouth harbor between British and French ships. Two of the colliding vessels sank resulting in the loss of 11 Frenchmen and one Englishman.

JAN. 6.—A terrible boiler explosion occurred to-day in the shipbuilding yard at Barking. The force of the explosion, which was felt at a great distance from where it occurred, occasioned a frightful panic amongst the densely populated neighbourhood. Ten workmen are said to be buried under the ruins, and up to the present 40 have been reported as injured, some of them dangerously. A full list of killed and wounded has not yet been obtained, but many more are expected to be numbered amongst the injured.

Telegrams from Pretoria say that the President of the Uitlander League has been imprisoned in that city. It is said that the British agent in Pretoria has refused to take action in order to avoid diplomatic complications.

The English papers say that the declaration of Lord Cromer that the Sudan would be governed solely by Lord Kitchener means clearly the definite protectorate of Great Britain over the Sudan provinces.

Many complaints from English merchants are forthcoming of the obstacles placed in the way of British commerce in Madagascar. The foundation stone of the Gordon memorial school in Khartoum was laid by Lord Cromer yesterday.

News received in Cairo from Abyssinia says that the forces of Ras Mangacha are deserting their leader and asserting their loyalty to Negus Menelik. Ras Mangacha with his adherents are said to be flying before the troops of Ras Makonnen.

JAN. 7.—M. Cambon, the new French ambassador to the court of St. James, has returned to London after a brief sojourn in Paris where he was called by his government.

He is said to be furnished with powers to deal with the pending questions between Great Britain and France relative to Africa, China, Newfoundland and Madagascar. It is feared that the instructions given can only furnish a base for a declaration of war.

The powers have decided that the Vatican shall not be represented in the disarmament conference, as it has no army and the presence of its representative might give offence to Italy.

The blue book recently published deals with British difficulties in trade with Madagascar owing to French prohibitive laws. The English papers have written violent articles on the subject and the *Full Mall Gazette* advises the government to seek compensation by driving the French out of Newfoundland.

Count Karolyi, attaché of the Austro-Hungarian legation in London committed suicide there.

News has arrived from Berlin that the third volume of Bismarck's memoirs has been seized by the police as it severely criticises the policy of William II.

France.

JAN. 3.—The court of cassation has sent a long list of questions to the court of appeal in Cayenne, which are to be answered by Dreyfus. They chiefly refer to his alleged confessions to Lebrun-Renan.

The *Figaro* says that Sir E. J. Monson is about to be recalled on account of his recent speech before the chambers of commerce.

President Iglesias of Costa Rica is said to be treating with a French company with a view of ceding a sea port in Costa Rica to the latter.

The "Newhaven" passenger boat plying between Dieppe and Newhaven sank during a hurricane in the channel near the Dieppe breakwater. Five persons were drowned and fourteen saved. A large German three-masted vessel also sank close by, the crew being saved by life boats.

JAN. 4.—In a duel between MM. Brillat and Glutier, pro-Dreyfusist and anti-Dreyfusist respectively, the latter was slightly wounded and the affair terminated.

Dr. Mabeuf, the great authority on insanity, made a post-mortem examination of the brain of Vacher, the wholesale murderer of peasants who was beheaded on December 31 and found as the physical signs of madness to be present.

The overflow of the Seine threatens to interrupt the work of the Paris exhibition of 1900. The waters continue to rise and are inundating all the adjacent land.

The court of cassation is now examining the secret documents in the Dreyfus case, in the presence of his advocate, Mr. Morvard.

The eminent French writer, Aimé Marie Edouard Hervé, member of the Academy and political editor of the *Soleil*, died to-day.

JAN. 5.—The Comtesse de Martel, better known in the literary world by her *nom de plume* of "Gyp," has been condemned to pay 50,000 francs for a recent libel on Senator Trauxen.

Esterhazy, who is at present in Rotterdam, has been summoned to give further evidence before the court of cassation on the Dreyfus question on the 17th inst. It is generally believed that he will not attend.

Typhoid fever has broken out in the medical and naval schools in Brest, and an epidemic of the same pest has appeared in Algiers.

JAN. 6.—Rumors are current in Paris that Dreyfus is ill with dysentery in the Devil's island, and that nothing but change of climate can cure him. The government says that no confirmation of the statement has been received.

JAN. 7.—Zola writes that he will not return to France to prejudice the Dreyfus case, of which he is sure the result will be favorable to the prisoner in Devil's island, until the final decision has been given.

Dreyfus is said to be in good health by official reports.

The new submarine vessel *Zede* has been inspected by M. Lockroy, the minister of marine, and has earned his approval.

Germany.

JAN. 3.—The official press still continues to make violent attacks on Austria because of the late feeling against Germans in Austria-Hungary.

The Emperor is rapidly recovering from the attack of influenza with which he began the new year. He is expected to be able to transact business in the course of a few days.

S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.

We continue to have in S. Paulo what the Scotch master called "foolish" weather. It has been raining almost every day for about six or seven months, and now I am informed by an expert that the rainy season has set in, in earnest! What will become of the crops? The rubber crop no doubt is all right; this should be the very weather for it. In districts where it is produced, I presume that when your daily thunderstorm comes on, all you have to do is to get under a *mangabeira* tree. But what of the others? Where is the government? I have been so long in Brazil, now, that, whatever is the matter with me, I always run crying to the government, and principally the chief of police. Where, I ask, is the chief of police, and why does he not put a stop to this atmospheric immorality? Dr. Campos Salles has undertaken to send up the financial barometer, and, if he can do

that, surely he can change the weather. Therefore let us all sing in chorus:

"Baa!—(meaning, with due respect, Dr. Campos Salles)—we cry to thee:
Hear and answer, Baa!"
(Silence).

Talking of prophets, is it true, as rumoured here, that the chief of police in your city intends doing away with all immorality except such as shall have received his official sanction; and that licences to be wicked will be issued, with discrimination, and subject to a certain tax, to improper persons of irreproachable character only? If so, perhaps I may be allowed to venture a suggestion.

When Mr. Lowe, as Chancellor of the British Exchequer, was proposing his unpopular match tax, he offered as a motto for the stamps to be placed on the boxes, the Latin phrase "*ex luce lucetum*"—"out of light a little profit." The tax was never imposed, and the motto is still going a-begging. Why not utilize it for the licences above referred to, but with a trifling alteration, thus:

Ex Luce lucetum?

Tastefully printed on a scroll, surmounted by a figure of Liberty in a Phrygian cap and a pair of high brass heeled boots, it would I think be very effective and appropriate. The worthy chief's idea, indeed, strikes me as excellent, as a tax on Rio immorality, if impartially levied, should produce more than the gold duties, and put an end to the financial crisis.

The report of the 2nd police delegate on the case in which the Italian bond driver was beaten almost to death in the notorious police post Rua Barão d'Uguape, is satisfactory insofar as it shows a disposition on the part of the authorities to deal firmly with the authors of such outrages; but it supplies food for reflection in other ways. The police chief, Dr. Rufiro Tavares, was not present at the hearing, yet the report makes him responsible for it. The inference of course is that he ordered it. If so then, should not his order clear his subordinates, mere common soldiers, of responsibility? Are the police soldiers to pick and choose among their chiefs' orders, and use their discretion as to obeying them? If so, good bye to discipline. If not, then in this case you are landed in the absurdity of having punished men for doing their duty!

But the report says that Dr. Rufiro and his men were punished for "inflicting excessive corporal punishment" on Alberto Michelotti, who "found himself a prisoner in the police post," etc. implying inevitably that "moderate" chastigation was permissible. But did Dr. Rufiro order *excessive* punishment? If he did, I repeat, the fact should clear his subordinates. If he did not, then he was within his rights; the soldiers should be punished, and Dr. Rufiro absolved. But is "moderate" chastigation permissible? The answer appears to be: in law (Art. 353, penal code), no; in practice, yes.

But what was Michelotti doing in the police post? *Que diable allait-il faire dans cette galère?* The answer is that he was deliberately trapped by the police. There was no charge against him, no warrant, nothing to justify his detention, no reason for his being there, except the whim of a police official embodied in an order commanding his appearance at the post "*na obediência das intimações policiais*," a document obviously of no legal importance whatever. The case then, to begin with, was one of false imprisonment.

In view of all the circumstances, and of the divergence of views necessarily existing between whippers and whippings as to what constitutes "moderation," the moral seems to be that any honest foreign "guest" receiving an "intimation" to present himself at a police station, should decline the proffered "hospitality," forward the document to his consul and request his assistance; otherwise he may find himself let in for a "moderate" hiding with belt buckles and a few days imprisonment without food, and yet never have the satisfaction of knowing who ordered the entertainment, or what it was all about. Let it be clearly understood that this beating of prisoners is no unusual case, but a time-honoured custom in Brazil.

I am glad to see from time to time accounts of the work done by the Sociedade Protectora de Animas in this city who deserve all praise for their zeal in prosecuting people who work animals in an unfit state or practise other forms of cruelty toward them. The hawkers who carry fowls head downward, of whom one of your correspondents complained some time ago, are sharply looked after in S. Paulo. But cannot they try their strength against the municipal officials responsible for the outrageously brutal method in use for getting rid of street dogs? The one now publicly employed is such an inspiring horror and disgust in the minds of all decent people; and is unworthy of any nation claiming to be civilized and humane.

There is nothing going on of an amusing character in S. Paulo at present. The rain, the mud, and the flies, have got us down and are jumping on us.

NICODEMUS DEWDROP.

S. Paulo, 8th January, 1899.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOREUX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs. A list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian made.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 10th, 1899.

We are heartily in sympathy with every person or class suffering from over-taxation. An excessive tax is not only oppressive, but it is suicidal as well, for in only too many cases it breaks up the business or industry taxed. Every public interest, as well as the private interest concerned is prejudiced by it, and every principle of good government, therefore, demands that unyielding opposition shall be made to it. But there is always the question to meet—when is an article over-taxed. With certain articles, such as tobacco and alcoholic beverages, it is claimed that they should pay a high rate of taxation, because they are not necessities and their unrestricted use is harmful. They can bear high taxation, and even were the sale reduced by over-taxation the public would still be the gainer. With many other articles, the rate of taxation must depend on circumstances. Sometimes an industry is established under conditions which do not permit of production on terms of equality with the same product from other localities. In such cases, either exemption from local taxation, or protective duties on the imported article, is resorted to as a means of putting the local product on an equality with its competitor. But when these resources are used for the exploration of the public, they should be kept under rigid restraint. Many cases of this description have occurred in Brazil, and in the interests of consumers—whose interests should be as precious to the government as those of manufacturers—it is full time to have them reduced to order. One of these cases which is now exciting much attention in official circles, and in the press, is that of the boot and shoe industry, which is protesting against the small tax levied by the last budget. We see no reason why boots and shoes should not be made here nearly as cheaply as in other countries, and as long as the difference in cost is made up by a tax on the imported article, there can be no cause for complaint. But the national manufacturers have not been satisfied with this. They have managed to have the duties increased on foreign boots and shoes, until they are now paying 75000 a pair on men's boots, 84400 on ladies' boots and 32000 on men's shoes, which is far more than the protection of their industry requires, and is more than consumers should be obliged to pay. With the intent to increase the receipts of the treasury, congress has now imposed a small tax of 200 to 400 reis per pair on the national product, which is certainly not excessive in comparison with the protective duties imposed on the foreign article. The national manufacturers and dealers are now protesting against the tax, and actually closed their doors—for a few days—as a mark of their disapproval. Candidly, we see no reason why the national factories should not bear their just share of taxation, and if the excessive duties on imported boots and shoes are to be maintained, it is no more than fair that the national

product should be subjected to a reasonable tax. A source of gross injustice in protective duties, is the opportunity it offers for imposing excessive prices on the consumer, and this opportunity, we are convinced, has not been ignored by the parties who are now striking against the payment of a moderate tax on their product. One simple comparison will show the truth of this: Under the new budget, a pair of imported men's boots will pay 75000 schedule rate + 10 per cent, gold or 18900 currency at 7 1/4 d. exchange + 400 reis consumption tax; total 95300. Now what will the national product pay? Only 400 reis! Further comment is unnecessary.

A CURIOUS "SCARE" has just occurred here, which would be highly amusing were it not likely to be very prejudicial to important business interests. For some time an agent of the Live Plant Co. of Rochester, New York, has been selling and delivering fruit trees and other plants in this part of Brazil. Recently a customer at S. João d'El Rey, for some reason best known to himself, refused to pay for a quantity of grape vine cuttings, and asserted that they contained that dreaded vineyard pest, the *phylloxera*. This was at once reported to one of the national agricultural societies, which made the matter public and initiated a propaganda in favor of destroying all the plants introduced into the country by the said company. Fortunately the local agent preserved the specimen of vine said to contain *phylloxera*, which he sent on to the general agent in São Paulo, who immediately submitted it to two entomological specialists in the Museu Paulista, Drs. von Ihering and Hempel. These gentlemen, after a microscopical examination, declared that they could find no traces of *phylloxera*. Various customers, who have had much experience in grape culture, declared that they had found the vines received to be healthy and satisfactory in every respect. And the general agent says that the plants all come with an official certificate from the department of agriculture of the state of New York to the effect that they had been examined a few days before shipment and were free from disease. Notwithstanding all this, the president of our local agricultural society, who is not a specialist, acting on unconfirmed information of a customer who may not even know the disease when he sees it, is writing letters to the minister of industry, to the municipal prefect, and to the governors of three states, asking to have all the plants received from the Rochester Live Plant Co. torn up and destroyed, and to prohibit the admission of the said company's plants into this country in future. This is a serious step to take on the information given, and if there is any legal recourse in Brazil against the dissemination of false information, designed to injure the business interests of another, the president of this officious society should have the benefit of it. As the case now stands, all the expert testimony is against the existence of *phylloxera* in these vines, while there is nothing to support it but the unproved assertion of a customer. Common sense would counsel extreme caution in such matters, and would demand minute scientific inquiries before taking any action. But the president of this society apparently thinks otherwise, so he denounces the disease before it is proved to exist. It is a good advertisement for the society so far, but should the charge prove untrue it will be very difficult for him to escape the ridicule which will deservedly be heaped upon him.

THE telegrams published by the *Jornal do Commercio* are oftentimes such that we fellow can understand. For instance it published yesterday a telegram from Paris which literally and exactly translated runs as follows: "Le Temps informs that the Bishop of Ireland was called to Russia for having censured the procedure of the religious of the Philippines." We know Ireland and its bishops, we know Archbishop Ireland and his intended nomination by President McKinley as the United States' commissioner to the disarmament conference, but we don't know why either the

"Bishop of Ireland" (whoever he is) or Archbishop Ireland should be summoned to Russia, of all places in the world, to answer for censures on the religious of the Philippines. The *Jornal* badly needs an up-to-date sub-editor.

THE state of Rio de Janeiro has inaugurated a reform in taxation which we trust will lead to further steps in the same direction. In the last budget the export duty on coffee is reduced from 11 to 10 per cent and the tax on the transmission of rural real estate *inter vivos* is reduced to one per cent. The first of these reductions is said to be in accord with a purpose to gradually eliminate export duties. The second in our opinion, will lead to highly important results if loyally adhered to. The heavy tax on land transfers has been a serious obstacle to the development of the country, because it has tended to prevent the transfer of lands in small lots to colonists and small proprietors who would live on them and cultivate them. The tax on land transfers should be made as low as possible in the interests of small holders, for these are destined to become the wealth producing element of the country. In reality, the tax should be restricted to the costs of transfer and registry.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

In November last some 70 firms addressed a petition to the directors of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Co. asking for the retention of Mr. H. Savile as superintendent of the company's agency in this city. Unfortunately the petition was too late, as Mr. C. J. Cazaly had already been appointed. In reply to the telegram and petition sent forward, the secretary writes as follows:

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Co.
No. 18, Moorgate Street.

London, 9th December, 1898.

Messrs. E. Johnston & Co., Messrs. Naumann
Gepp & Co., and 58 other firms.

Rio de Janeiro.

Dear Sirs,

I am desired by the Court of Directors of this company to inform you that they have received with every consideration your influential signed statement in favour of Mr. H. Savile succeeding Mr. Anderson as the superintendent of this company at Rio de Janeiro.

That letter was preceded by a telegram that such a document was coming. Before that, however, the Court of Directors had fully arranged to send out Mr. C. J. Cazaly to fill the appointment.

It is, therefore, from no want of regard for the views so kindly presented in the representation about Mr. Savile, that the gentleman in question, who has been so long and so responsibly connected with the company, does not give place to Mr. Savile, who has been acting since Mr. Anderson fell ill.

Mr. Cazaly leaves Southampton to-day in "Magdalena."

I am, dear sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. LLOYD,
Secretary.

AMERICAN COAL.

The *Jornal do Commercio* of the 6th inst. published the following letter from Mr. Eugene Seeger, United States consul-general at this port, on the subject of American coal, it having been alleged, in defence of the decision in favor of Cardiff coal at a higher price in the recent competition for supplying the Central railway, that American coal is not suitable for railway work, especially in a mountainous country. Mr. Seeger's comment on this was as follows:

In my efforts to aid the introduction of hard coal from the United States of America to the United States of Brazil in the interest of both these sister-republics, I have recently met with a rather unexpected prejudice even in the most enlightened and most influential circles here in the Capital Federal.

The impression was created here, that coal from the mines of the United States of America, while admittedly much cheaper than the Cardiff coal used here, was unserviceable for locomotives, especially in mountainous territories, as the percentage of incombustible matter was too great and much greater than that of English coal, etc., etc.

Those allegations have repeatedly been refuted by chemical analyses, but as this question is of particular interest at this moment, I want to call the attention of your readers to the following facts and figures:

The product of coal in the United States for the year of 1897 was 198,250,000 tons, while that of the entire world was about 600,000,000 tons, consequently the United States produced nearly one half as much as the balance of the globe.

The coal fields of the United States comprise nearly half of those of the world, 194,000 square miles, as against 471,800 square miles. Only American coal is used by American railroads, the most effective system known.

The total railroad mileage of the United States is nearly half as much as that of the entire world, there being 182,776 miles of railroad, exclusive of side-trackage, in the United States, as against 436,240 miles for the entire world, or 253,474 miles for the balance of the world.

Mr. Mulhall, the eminent statistician of England, calls attention to the fact, that the

tons of freight carried by the railroads of the United States are more than one-half of that carried by the railroads of the world. In 1892 there were carried 845,000,000 tons of freight 100 miles, as against 1,348,000,000 carried by all the railroads of the world the same distance, or 503,000,000, carried by the balance of the world.

The United States railroads carry more freight than the roads of the rest of the world, carry it with American coal over territory much of which presents the same topographical difficulties as many Brazilian roads have to contend with. The latter assertion nobody will deny who has crossed the Allegheny mountains in Pennsylvania, the Rocky mountains in Colorado, who has travelled up the Pike's Peak, an altitude of nearly five thousand meters and almost as steep as our Corcovado road.

I am sure, on closer acquaintance, our Brazilian friends will like the American coal more and more. Therefore, give us a fair chance without favor and without prejudice.

EUGENE SEEGER.

Rio de Janeiro, January 3rd, 1899.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—In the city of Ceará there were slaughtered last year 15,149 bees, 2,538 hogs and 840 sheep.

—In the city of Ceará last year there were 1,484 deaths, of which 22 were caused by small-pox.

—At Manaus Dr. Sá Peixoto has applied for a writ of habeas corpus in favor of ex-Gov. Flauto Pires.

—Of the immigrants that took passage at the capital of Ceará last year 21,461 left for the north and 2,114 for the south.

—A man named Benedicto Pires de Campos has been arrested at Itapetinga, S. Paulo, for passing counterfeit 2000 and 500 notes.

—A Bahia telegram of the 7th says that the drought in that state continues, and that the crisis tends to become more acute.

—The proposed closing of the arsenal is causing considerable adverse criticism at Bahia. The operatives are proposing to take some sort of action to protect their rights.

—At Sorocaba a man is accused of having poisoned a well for the purpose of murdering his mother—in law and her daughters. It seems that he wished to get possession of their property.

—The Supreme Court has decided to issue a writ of habeas corpus in favor of Alvaro de Medeiros who has been arrested in Ceará, on the charge of conspiring against the state government.

—Measures have been taken at Porto Alegre to stop the sale of adulterated and falsified foods and liquors. Or the 7th inst. a considerable quantity of falsified wine, coming from Caxias, was emptied into the bay.

—Complaints are made in São Paulo of the telegraph office, which never has any change for customers. The same excuse was once experienced here. It of course gives the counter clerk a snug little surplus in course of the day.

—According to a law passed by the last assembly of Rio de Janeiro (state) the water and drainage rates, and also certain other taxes, will be doubled if not paid within fifteen days. Complaints are now made of the harshness of the provision, though no one thought it worth a second thought while it was under discussion.

—Many complaints are made of the postal service in Petropolis. It would seem that the administration reduced the number of letter-carriers by ten and this has served to greatly disorganize the service. Letters are delivered in the immediate neighborhood of the post-office with punctuality, but the residents of more distant localities have to send in for their mails.

—A telegram from Porto Alegre of the 5th inst. says that Judge Manoel Telles de Queiroz, the *juiz* of that comarca, has published a long article against the president of the superior tribunal and the governor of the state. In time the close political corporation created by Castilhos for the government of that state will surely compass its own fall. A little more rope and the castilhistas will bang themselves.

—On the 7th inst. 16 new aldermen were sworn in at São Paulo, in the presence of the governor and other prominent officials. They are Srs. Antonio Prado, Veiga Filho, Joaquim Piza, João Bueno, Pedro Vicente, Albuquerque Lima, Olavo Egydio, João Antonio, Juliano Leite Penteado, Serafim Leme da Silva, Francisco Amaro, Hermann Burchard, Abilio Soares, Pedro Arbues, Oswaldo Andrade, and Augusto Petiti. They afterwards organized by electing Sr. Antonio Prado as prefect, and Sr. Pedro Vicente as vice-prefect.

—A new daily has made its appearance in São Paulo with the title of *O Jornal*. It is under the editorial direction of Srs. Felix Bocayava and Benjamin Mota, who will be assisted by an efficient staff, among whom we note the name of Mr. F. H. Chalk as commercial editor. Mr. Chalk is well known in Santos and São Paulo, and was for some years engaged in business in the first named city. His knowledge of the commerce and commercial methods of Santos and São Paulo should be of value to the new enterprise. *O Jornal* has our best wishes for its success.

RAILROAD NOTES

—A contract has been celebrated between the Paulista and Araraquara companies, for mutual traffic, the new arrangement going into effect on the 1st inst.

—Mr. F. W. Barrow, the new manager of the Leopoldina railway, left the River on Saturday last for this capital, and may be expected to arrive here to-day.

—The *Noticia* of yesterday mentions a report that some national railway is proposing to secure the services of an expert foreign railway official connected with the Leopoldina line.

—The *Minas Geraes* of the 6th inst. says that according to a telegram from Barra do Pirajy traffic was suspended on the Sapucahy line on the 3rd because of a lack of coal and delay in payments.

—Mr. F. W. Barrow was entertained at a banquet given by the heads of departments of the Southern railway on the 27th December. He has sold his splendid country house in Adroguas as it stands, furnished with horses and carriages, to Mr. Henry Jansen, the Bolsa broker, for £3,250.

—The decree recently obtained by the German creditors for the liquidation of the OESTE de Minas railway, has been reversed on appeal on technical grounds. The court says that "suspension of payments" must not be confounded with mere want of punctuality, which may be accidental and therefore remediable. A failure to pay interest on debentures, therefore, is not sufficient reason for liquidation. This decision will afford interesting reading to the foreign holders of Brazilian railway debentures.

—It is said that Dr. Severino Vieira is making a serious investigation of the affairs of the Rio d'Ouro railway. The only basis on which this line can be profitably run, in our opinion, is that of catering to market gardeners and small farmers, and for these the freight rates must be very low, the service suited to their requirements, and some cheap and effective way must be found to bring their produce to the market place. If run on these lines it might not only do much good to a deserving class, whose interests are only too frequently overlooked, but might be made to pay a fair return on an economical management.

SHIPPING NOTES

—Three hundred stavedores have gone out on strike at Tunis. This looks serious—for Tunis!

—The Portuguese squadron "Admiral" arrived at Bahia on the 6th inst., and her officers called on the governor on the 7th. An enthusiastic welcome was given to the ship by the Portuguese colony.

—From the West Coast we learn that severe weather was encountered by the *Oregon* and *Jawa* when passing from the straits of Magellan to the Pacific, the *Oregon* losing one boat from her davits, and the *Jawa* four.

—The first-class passengers left Rio on the 7th inst. by the Hamburg Sudamerikanische liner *Rio*: were the following:—For Bahia: Colonel José Americo, Dr. Francisco Carvalho Passo, Mrs. Ricardo Figueredo and family.

—The German cruiser "Geier" was at anchor in the port of Paranaguá, Paraná, on the 7th inst. and a party of officers with 50 sailors made an excursion up to Curitiba, where they were accorded an enthusiastic reception by the German colonists there.

—The Brazilian ship *Franconi*, Captain Livramento, 149 tons, arrived in Rio on the 5th inst. with a cargo of lumber consigned to the Empresa Industrial Brasileira. The *Franconi* was originally the *Frank Carvill* and was built in Norway. If we had emulators of the enterprise of the present owners of this vessel, it would be better for Brazil.

—The Royal Mail steamer *Magdalena* which arrived in Rio on the 9th inst. brought the following passengers:—From Southampton: Mrs. K. Young, Mrs. M. Barnsley and 2 children, Messrs. Henry Barter, Michel Abouhamad and William Smith. From Cherbourg: Dr. Olympio Fonseca, wife and 2 children. From Lisbon: Dr. E. Xavier, Mrs. Oliva C. Vinas and Mr. José T. S. Ferreira. From Pernambuco: Miss Carroll and Miss Anna Carroll. From Bahia: Drs. Almeida Bastos, Adriano R. Vianna and Prudente Cunha, Mrs. Dementilla Salgado and family, Miss Adela Broggi, Mr. M. Rodrigues Valença and wife, Messrs. Antonio D. Fernandes, Alfredo F. Mesquita, Fritz Muller, Joaquim D. Oliveira, Domingos S. Gomes, Oliver Lawson, Alexandre Drummond and Bachonell Pinto.

LOCAL NOTES

—The President, it is said, has put off his removal to Petropolis until Saturday next.

—The auctions now advertised give a very fair indication of the state of affairs in this city.

—The well-known "Stadt München" restaurant, of Largo do Rocio, has been sold out at auction. And the "Stadt Colbentz" is offered for sale!

—On Sunday several garbage carts of the Companhia Industrial were attacked and two of them were so much damaged as to be rendered unserviceable.

—It is of interest to note that the *Jornal do Commercio* has resumed the publication of Havas telegrams. Which, then, has backed down—Havas or the *Jornal*?

—The term of office of the municipal council of this city expired on last Friday, when the outgoing aldermen made their exit in the midst of general execration.

—On Sunday there was held an open air meeting on Largo de S. Francisco de Paula for the purpose of protesting against the monopoly in the removal of garbage.

—The Emperor of Austria has appointed M. Eugene Ritter von Kuczyński to fill the post of minister to Brazil. The new minister is at present the Austrian representative at Cettigne.

—After another week of excessive heat, the rains came on Sunday and the temperature has been greatly reduced. The health of the city is still exceptionally good, though we have one or two fatal cases of yellow fever a day.

—The whole military household of the President was present at the inaugural ceremonies on the 6th of the mausoleum in the late Chilean minister to this capital, D. Isidoro Errazuriz.

—At an open air meeting held on Friday some of the speakers asked for the prosecution of the outgoing aldermen of the Federal District, who are accused of malfeasance and corruption.

—Rear-Admiral Dyonisio Manhaes Barreto has been appointed Chief of staff of the navy and Rear-Admirals Gonçalves Duarte, Pinto da Luz and Carlos de Noronha commanders of naval divisions.

—The supreme military tribunal has decided that the officers serving in congress can not accept duty during parliamentary intervals, and it is said that the government will conform to the decision.

—If Campos Salles with his tax on boots and shoes forces us all to go barefooted, he will find it difficult, when he goes back to Europe, to convince the Europeans again that we are not a nation of savages.

—It has been decided, it is stated, that Gen. Cantuaria shall be appointed chief of staff of the army, Gen. Carlos Eugenio sub-chief, Gen. Norberto commander of the 4th military district, Gen. Carlos Telles of the 5th district, Gen. Savaget of the 6th and Gen. Xavier da Camara of the 7th.

—The Chilean legation inaugurated a monument on the 6th inst., over the grave of D. Isidoro Errazuriz, who died in this capital on 12th March 1898, while minister from Chile to Brazil. The monument bears the name of the illustrious statesman, and the years of birth and death—1834 and 1898.

—This seems to be a favorable opportunity for the statesmen of the country (if there are any) to step forward and shape the course of events. There are at work elements which under competent guidance may be turned to very useful account, but whose force without such guidance will probably be wasted.

—There seems to be a plan for organizing a new party for the support of the government of President Campos Salles. Apparently it will be composed of members of all shades of opinion and will thus resemble the immoral p. r. f. whose disruption was hailed with so much satisfaction in 1897.

—The Buenos Aires *Herald* says that Mr. E. Thornton, the secretary of the British legation in Buenos Aires who has been appointed to Athens, is to be replaced by Mr. Clarence of the British legation in Rio. There is no Mr. Clarence here, and we are selfishly glad that we are not to lose any of the members of the British legation here just yet.

—We are in receipt of the Xmas greetings of Mr. Robert I. C. Park, the travelling representative of the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co., all the way from Bombay, India. Mr. Park was making the tour of South America a year ago. Should this happen to meet his eye, we beg that he will accept our thanks for his kind remembrances, and our best wishes for his success.

—It is stated that the government is going to reinstate the public employees dismissed by President Prudente de Moraes in Rio Grande do Sul. Some of these employees, we believe, belong to the post-office and telegraph service and were dismissed, we understand, for tampering with correspondence. If our information is correct, it would certainly be a great blunder to reinstate them.

—A telegram from Rome on the 7th inst. says that the Italian government is endeavoring to stop Italian emigration to the southern states of Brazil. Yet north, south, east and west of Brazil requires Italian labor to open up the agricultural wealth of this country, and those who have interests in developing the latent resources of the land can obtain all the Italians they need through agents in Buenos Aires.

—We understand that Dr. A. Berendt, who gave a very enjoyable sleight-of-hand performance at the Larangeiras Club something over a year ago, will give a similar entertainment at the Club Commercial, Rua Senador Dantas, on Saturday evening, 21st inst. Dr. Berendt has recently returned from the River Plate. Those who are fond of illusions and legerdemain will do well to make a note of this entertainment.

—Now that the conservative classes of this city seem to be at last aroused, they should take steps for securing the choice of respectable aldermen at the election to be held on the 29th inst.

—Intended blunders continue to be attributed to the government. One of them is the reported intention of appointing Gen. Leite de Castro or Gen. Barbosa to the command of the 6th military district. The utmost care should be taken to select for the command of that district a strict disciplinarian deservedly enjoying prestige and entirely free from partisanship.

—The shipping interests in Buenos Aires will be glad to hear that the Brazilian consul at that port, Sr. Manoel de Azevedo Barroso Bastos, who has given them so much trouble from time to time, has at last been removed and laid on the shelf. He will be succeeded by the present Brazilian consul in Paris, Sr. Manoel de Silva Pontes, who was consul at Buenos Aires a few years since, where he enjoyed great popularity, not only among his own countrymen, but among Argentines and residents of all nationalities.

—Ex-Congressman Benedito Valladares is publishing in the *Imprensa* a series of articles exposing some of the abuses committed at the postoffice. In these articles he refers to instances in which the delivery of letters was delayed and to others in which letters posted were not delivered at all. For exposing these abuses Dr. Valladares deserves the thanks of the public, and it is to be hoped that the commission that is now investigating the affairs of the postoffice will make an exhaustive report on the criminal practice, which under the government of Marshal Floriano Peixoto assumed such vast proportions and has since, unfortunately, continued to prevail, of tampering with the mails.

—A Havas telegram of the 7th inst., advises us that the King of Greece had suffered a slight injury to the foot, a small statinette falling upon it. Our private information is to the effect that His Majesty came very near having the skin broken on his great toe, but happily the palace physician was in attendance and a square centimetre of court-plaster was immediately applied. He was at once put to bed, and telegrams were sent to all the European courts that His Majesty's condition was hopeful and no complications were expected. The King had a ten minutes conversation with the Queen, and then after a half hour's repose the place where the wound might have been was carefully inspected, and a fresh consignment of plaster was applied. Bulletins in regard to his condition were issued every 15 minutes during the day. On the following day, the king was able to discontinue the treatment and showed himself at the window of the palace to the anxious populace.

—The recent investigation into the irregular conduct of three postoffice officials in making contracts, is to be followed, it is said, by rigid investigation into a theft of 21 cents odd from the Santos agency, and into various forgeries committed in the postoffice of this city. From the evidence published, it would seem that a dishonest clerk, a medical student named Gonzaga, was in 1880 not only kept in the postoffice after the discovery of criminal acts—with the object of giving him an opportunity to reform—but he was actually sent to Pará as an accountant and the later on became even sub-director of the postoffice in this city. He was called a meddler in the postoffice, he interfered with the work of others, was always suggesting reforms, and amused himself by removing uncancelled stamps and abstracting the contents of registered letters. It is not at all surprising that things have been going wrong in the postoffice, and that this party is now implicated in a fraud which led to his dismissal.

DEATH.

WITHERS.—On the 28th December, at Curitiba, Paraná, Brazil, WILLIAM WITHERS, aged 62 years.

RIO CRICKET AND ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

A General Meeting of the Association will be held on Thursday next, the 12th inst., at the City Club at 4 p.m., for the purpose of passing the Articles of Association and Rules as amended by the Committee.

BUSINESS NOTES

—This seems to be a favorable opportunity for organizing a permanent association for the defence of the rights of tax-payers.

—The Progresso Industrial factory at Bahia continues closed, by which some 1,500 operatives are without work. The name of the factory seems to be a misnomer.

—At Porto Alegre 25 refiners have bound themselves to make no shipments of lard to Rio de Janeiro this month and to ship hereafter a good article entirely free from impurities.

—A large number of manufacturers and merchants of boots and shoes have declared in the press that they will be obliged to close their establishments on account of the new tax on these articles.

—A telegram of the 7th inst. states that yesterday at S. Paulo the merchants interested in the business of drugs, perfumery, boots and shoes, would hold a meeting for the purpose of taking action on the new taxes.

—If it is recognized that the complaints of business men are just, it is no answer to say that it is not in the power of the executive to redress their grievances. Let congress be convened immediately so that it may undo the harm that it has done.

—From commercial organizations in some of the principal cities of the country, the Associação Commercial of Rio de Janeiro has received protests against the collection of the 10% gold duty on merchandise that arrived before the 1st of January.

—A Bahia telegram of the 7th says that the cattle dealers of that city have suspended importation from Montevideo because of the losses sustained from the last consignment. There are but few cattle left at the slaughter house for consumption.

—Some years ago the *Pais* advised the business men of this city to mind their own business. This, it seems to us, is exactly what they are now doing in asking for relief from burdensome taxation. Yet the *Pais* continues to find fault with them.

—The estimates for the water supply of Passos, Minas Geraes, which have been prepared by the civil engineer Dr. Paulo Victor Lanzone, are for 363,000\$, with an alternative of 459,000\$. The municipal council will call for proposals for the execution of the work.

—Several of the tenants of stalls in the public market have been making complaints of the extortions inflicted upon them by the lessees of that property. Would it not be worth consideration whether these transactions could not be made direct, without the intervention of contracting lessees.

—We should like to call the attention of the postoffice authorities to the extraordinary delays last week in the distribution of the mails. Some of our foreign exchanges, which arrived here on Tuesday, were not placed in our box until Sunday. There surely can be no excuse for such delays.

—We are glad to see that the tax-payers, whose wonderful patience under the burdens imposed upon them has encouraged the government to over tax them, are at last beginning to protest. This movement, if it steadily continues and is properly conducted, will, we are sure, be very beneficial to the country.

—The director of the state telegraph line announces that the registry tax on conventional addresses has been raised from 10\$ to 25\$ a year. This may be counted upon to produce a reduction. Scores of people would register an address where the charge is small, who will not register at all at a higher rate.

—On Saturday a committee of merchants and manufacturers of boots and shoes, after calling on the minister of finance, proceeded to Friburgo Palace for the purpose of having an interview with President Campos Salles on the subject of the new taxes. It was decided that the committee should call again yesterday at noon, which was done, but without definite result.

—On last Wednesday a committee of business men called on President Campos Salles and presented a petition in which they show that no duties in gold can be justly collected on merchandise that arrived up to the end of last year. This is an accord with the practice generally adopted not only here but also in other countries, whenever changes are made in the tariff.

—We are pleased to see that the tax-payers in their protests against their new burdens seem to be displaying praiseworthy moderation, firmness and harmony. If they continue to do so, they will, we are confident succeed in obtaining redress for their grievances. Brazil is a country of vast natural resources and under a wise and economical administration can readily meet all its obligations without sacrificing the prosperity of its people.

—The state government of Minas Geraes has issued regulations for a very minute system of taxation in the new capital. The public slaughter house belongs to the municipality, and no fresh meat can be sold which has not passed through its doors. And in passing through, the following taxes are collected: beef cattle, 5\$ a head; sheep 1\$; swine 3\$. This is one of the monopolies which some condemn in theory, but let them go on all the same.

—It was yesterday decided by a meeting of manufacturers and tradesmen to petition the government for a modification in the method of collecting the new taxes, strong objections being made to affixing revenue stamps. At the request of influential members of our commercial community, the striking boot and shoe manufacturers and dealers resolved to reopen their doors and await the resolution of the government in regard to the new representations.

—On Friday a committee of merchants and manufacturers of boots and shoes called on one of the police delegates and informed him that they intend closing their establishments for eight days. They hope that in this time the government will find means of relieving them of their new burdens. At all events at the expiration of that period they will reopen their establishments and sell their merchandise without payment of the new taxes. If any of them are arrested for this passive resistance to burdensome taxation, all of them, to the number of 2,000, will voluntarily go to prison.

—Owing to the recent death of Sr. Antonio Joaquim Alves Nogueira, chief of the firm owning the well-known "Victoria Store" in Rua do Ouvidor, the old firm of Alves Nogueira & Co. has been dissolved and will be succeeded by that of Bernardino Teixeira & Co., which takes over all the assets and liabilities of the old firm. The new firm will be composed of Paulo Baptista da Silva and D. Carlotta dos Santos Bandeira Bravo, *commanditários*, and Bernardino Teixeira and Antonio da Silva Costa, *solidários*, assisted by Augusto H. Mathiesen, Francisco Alves Valladao, Manoel José de Macedo Guimarães and Cyrillo Porfírio da Silva, *interessados*. The new firm has our best wishes for its success.

—We see by a letter from Dr. Julio B. Ottoni, president of the Luz Stearica company, which had been accused of extracting money from the treasury while opposing the payment of a tax, that his company had a claim upon the government for about 900,000, which the latter has now been condemned to pay by the courts. He says that the company expended in 1890 the sum of 1,200,000 on the acquisition of a concession granted by the provisional government. Later on the company sold its privilege to the government for a contract for about 900,000. The government having neither paid this sum, nor fulfilled the terms of the contract, suit was brought in the courts for indemnification.

—There is used against the protesting taxpayers one argument which, we are sure, will be considered by right-thinking persons one of the strongest arguments in their favor. Why, ask their opponents, should business men concern themselves about burdensome taxes, which after all are paid not by them, but by consumers? Persons who ask this question apparently fail to see that business men deserve all the more credit for defending the interests of the whole community instead of weakly and selfishly attempting to shift their burdens to the shoulders of others. The broad and liberal views by which they are actuated in the present emergency entitle them to universal encouragement and support.

—On Thursday there was a meeting of merchants interested in the business of drugs, perfumeries and playing cards for the purpose of taking action on the subject of the new taxes on those articles. The prevailing opinion was that there should be a delay of at least 90 days before the commencement of the collection of the tax and that this collection can but be effected on foreign articles that the custom-house and on articles of Brazilian manufacture on the occasion of their leaving the factories or on that of their being retained to consumers. The government, it is asserted, declines to grant the proposed delay, but, refraining from insisting on the stamping of the whole stock, will permit the payment of the tax to be made when the article is retailed.

—There was a reunion of dealers in drugs, perfumeries, pharmaceutical products and playing cards on the 5th inst. for the purpose of taking into consideration the new stamp taxes. They declare that they have no intention to avoid the taxes imposed, but they find the regulations governing the imposition of the tax so vexatious and onerous that they can not meet the requirements. They complain that they have no time for stamping existing stocks, as required, and that not less than 90 days should be conceded for that purpose. If this is not granted, it will be better, they think, to close their doors, and thus avoid the fines. They resolved to appoint commissions to solicit the co-operation of the press and to lay their case before the government.

—On the 6th inst. the manufacturers and dealers in home-made boots and shoes published a manifesto declaring their resolution to close their doors until congress should modify the taxes imposed by the last budget. The manifesto is signed by about two hundred firms, though some 40 of them had the honor to be repeated, by some typographical error, in the *Journal's* list. They consider that the tax imposed upon their product, together with the increased tax on raw material, will greatly prejudice their interests. They fail to take into account that imported boots and shoes are paying an excessively high tax, and that local prices are placed at an unfairly high figure because of this tax on the foreign article. The consumer, rather than the manufacturer, has cause for complaint.

—The manager of one of the foreign life insurance companies operating in this city, says the *Journal* of the 6th, has presented a complaint to the police against his accountant, accusing him of defalcations exceeding 500,000. The last defalcation was in December, which amounted to 118,000. A rigorous investigation is being made. The *Pais* of the same date says that the company in question is the New York Life Insurance Co., and that the accountant is Martin Ehrlich. It was discovered two or three months ago that Ehrlich was speculating in exchange, and that he was depositing money in various foreign banks in the name of his mistress Maria Meric. It was found that this money was derived from cheques which he had discounted at the Banco da Republica, which he could easily arrange as he was the only one who signed cheques. Ehrlich was arrested on the afternoon of the 5th and is now held in close confinement. For our own part, we are not at all surprised. This company has not been as careful in the management of its affairs as its policy-holders have a right to expect. And it is not the first time that heavy losses have been incurred through unfaithful employees. A statement is since made that the loss is limited to the 118,000 above mentioned.

FINANCIAL NOTES

—It is stated that the tax on tobacco in Rio de Janeiro produced last year 734,650,000.

—The customs receipts at Ceará amounted last year to 6,069,934,995 or 673,822,863 less than in 1897.

—The caixa da amortização is now delivering certificates of the new 5 per cent currency *apólices* to holders of the old 4 per cent *apólices*. The exchange is being made algebraically.

—Was the funding scheme intended solely to afford relief to the government? Or was it intended to give the country time to recover from commercial and financial depression? If an affirmative answer is given to the latter question, then why make the recovery difficult by imposing new burdens upon the people?

—Those who argue that tax-payers should bear their burdens patiently in view of the government's financial difficulties, seem to forget that the situation of the tax-payers is even more distressing than that of the government. And they also seem to forget that the government's difficulties are due to its own blunders.

—In 1889 the Brazilian government collected 15 kinds of taxes; at present it collects less than 37 kinds. Tax-payers are right in thinking that they have borne long enough the constant increase in their burdens. And what aggravates still more their wretched situation is that the state and municipal governments are also constantly increasing taxation.

—In the last days of December the customs receipts were exceptionally large. At the Rio de Janeiro custom-house on the 31st duties were paid on over 1,000 invoices, producing the sum of 1,057,000. The total number of invoices entered on that day for payment of duties was 17,047, but for lack of time only on the number above stated could duties be collected.

—The *Journal do Commercio* of Sunday last says that it is impossible to say exactly what the annual economy will be from the suppression of the arsenals of war at Pará, Pernambuco and Bahia, because of the indirect expenditures, such as that of the pay of regular army officers serving in them on commission. The *Journal* concludes, however, that the economy effected by the suppression of these three arsenals will be 419,490,000 per annum.

—The following returns of customs receipts for the month of December have been made public:

	1898	1897
Rio de Janeiro...	10,226,941,815	6,962,320,183
Santos...	4,991,612,522	3,591,183,487
Pernambuco...	3,069,351,372	1,474,322,871
Rio Grande do Sul...	2,777,410,866	1,100,971,845
Pará...	2,776,205,618	2,049,437,962
Bahia...	2,743,148,876	1,963,381,444

—The governor of Alagoas, which state is one of the principal offenders in the matter of issuing small bonds to serve as currency, announces that the recent law of congress is not retroactive and will not therefore affect that state. The law forbids the circulation of such bonds as currency, and does not need to be retroactive. From this time forward it is illegal to use such bonds as money, and they must therefore remain with their present possessors until sold as bonds, or redeemed.

—On last Thursday the government issued a decree closing the navy-yards at Bahia and Pernambuco, which are to be sold, the price obtained to be placed to the credit of the department of marine. These establishments, says the minister of marine, have cost in the last nine years 6,300,000 and have produced only three small vessels. It is hoped that by closing them the government will economize 700,000 per annum. If this hope is realized, we shall take much pleasure in placing the fact on record.

—According to the minister of marine the navy-yards of Brazil have cost in the last nine years 37,644,243. The greater part of this money has been expended on the navy-yard of Rio de Janeiro, which has not yet been able to complete the cruiser *Almirante Tamandaré*, launched in March, 1890, and which a few months ago repaired the ironclad *Riachuelo* that is already again requiring repairs. We have no doubt that, if other branches of the public service are investigated, a similar state of affairs will be discovered.

COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, Jan. 10th, 1899		
Par value of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000)		27 d.
do gold.....		27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (\$1000) in U. S. coin at \$36.55 per \$100		54 75
do \$100 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold.....		184 75
do of £ 1 stig. in Brazilian gold.....		8 30
Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day.....	7 716 d.	
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold).....	36 50	
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper).....	27 78, gold	
Present value of the Brazilian milreis in U. S. coin at \$36.55 per \$100.....	14 87 c.	
Value of \$100 (\$4.80 per £ 1 str. in Brazilian currency (paper).....	68 22	
Value of £ 1 sterling.....	32 65	

EXCHANGE.

Jan. 2.—The Banco Nacional maintained the rate of 21/32 d. on London all day, but the London & Brazilian and London & River Plate banks which opened with 7 1/16 d., changed to 7 1/8 d., which was the rate of the other banks. The first business of the day was in bank bills at 7 1/16 d. against private paper at 7 1/32 d. Towards noon one of the foreign banks drew at 2 1/2 d. against private paper at 7 1/32 d., but only for a short while. The business of the afternoon was unimportant, and the closing prices were 7 1/8 d. for bank bills, and private paper at 7 1/32 d. The official value of the milreis ranged from 28 1/2 to 28 3/4 reis gold during the day.

Jan. 3.—The official rate of the day was 7 1/8 d. in all banks. The morning hours of the market were quiet with bank bills drawn at 7 1/32 d. against private paper at 7 1/32 d. There were offers of repressed bank bills at 7 1/16 d. and 7 1/32 d. The demand not arising for liquidations nor for remittances caused the bank rates for bills to be given very sparingly at the lower quotation. The speculators for a fall did important business during the last hours of the day, and at closing time the banks were refusing to draw at a rate better than 7 1/32 d. against private paper at 7 1/32 d. The official value of the paper milreis was 28 1/2 reis gold during the day.

Jan. 4.—The Brasilianische Bank opened with an official rate on London which it quickly changed to 7 1/8 d. and later to 7 1/2 d. The Banque Française maintained 7 1/16 d. throughout the day, but the banks which opened with that rate posted out 7 1/8 d. shortly afterwards. There was very little demand during the day and hesitation was noted all round. The first business of the day was in bank bills at 7 1/8 d. and in private paper at 7 1/32 d. Prices lowering, bank bills at noon were selling at 7 1/8 d. against private paper at 7 1/32 d. A slight easing, and at closing time bank bills were quoted at 7 1/32 d. with freedom and at 7 1/8 d. with conditions, while private paper was obtainable at 7 1/8 d. and 7 1/32 d. The official value of the paper milreis was from 28 1/2 to 28 3/4 reis gold.

Jan. 5.—The opening bank rate was 7 1/8 d. on London, but during the morning it changed to 7 1/16 d., which was practically the rate of the day. In the first hours of the business day, bank bills were drawn at 7 1/8 d. against private paper at 7 1/32 d. but by mid-day rates had fallen to 7 1/16 d. for bank bills against private paper at 7 1/32 d. Sellers appearing at the latter price, the banks became firmer, and the afternoon trade took place during the morning. The official value of the paper milreis was from 27 1/2 to 28 1/4 reis gold.

The official rates of the day as compared with the corresponding day of last year were as follows:

	1898	1897
London, per milreis.....	7 1/16—7 1/8 d.	6—15 1/16 d.
Cash, 100 milreis.....	18 1/2—18 3/4	16 1/2—16 3/4
Hamburg, per mark.....	18 1/2—18 3/4	18 1/2—18 3/4
Italy, per lira.....	18 1/2—18 3/4	18 1/2—18 3/4
New York, per dollar.....	68 1/2—68 3/4	74 1/2—74 3/4

Jan. 6.—Church holidays.

Jan. 7.—All the banks opened with an official rate of 7 1/16 d. on London, which the Française and Nacional banks preserved all day, but the other banks changed it to 7 1/8 d. during the morning. The market opened with bank bills at 7 1/32 d. The banks offered to buy private paper at 7 1/32 d. but no business was done at that price, the holders offering 1 1/2 d. which was paid. The bank rate consequently was lowered, and bills were drawn at 7 1/8 d. at which most of the business of the day was done. The market closed quiet with bank bills at 7 1/32 d. with conditions and private paper quoted at 7 1/16 d. and 7 1/32 d. The official value of the milreis was from 27 1/2 to 28 1/4 reis.

BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1898.

Assets:	
Shareholders' unutilised capital.....	5,000,000\$000
Cash, current, and deposits.....	5,100,379 248
Branches and agencies.....	7,390,383 571
Bills discounted.....	9,962,890 830
Bills receivable.....	2,638,567 672
Guaranteed accounts current.....	3,489,626 170
Securities deposited.....	944,509 800
Securities pledged.....	6,207,093 055
Sundry accounts.....	3,347,738 941
	43,562,207\$395

Liabilities:

Capital.....	10,000,000\$000
Accounts current, with and without paid up.....	8,680,186 767
Accounts current with fixed maturity.....	2,944,663 842
Branches and agencies.....	10,347,539 452
Bills payable.....	4,489,258 900
Securities deposited.....	7,268,267 355
Sundry accounts.....	3,793,727 997
	43,562,207\$395

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 31st January, 1899.

For the Banque Française du Brésil,

H. Joly, Director.

V. Marset, Accountant.

THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.

Capital 50,000 shares at £20 £1,000,000	
Reserve Fund.....	300,000
	700,000

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER 1898.

Assets:	
Capital, unutilised.....	4,444,444\$10
Bills discounted.....	2,614,636 180
Bills guaranteed, etc.....	1,418,341 310
Bills receivable.....	4,555,561 672
Head office and branches.....	8,876,572 390
Securities for loans, accounts current, etc.....	7,763,930 810
Sundry accounts.....	577,930 460
Cash.....	9,748,335 630
	79,545,835\$10

Liabilities:

Capital.....	8,888,888\$80
Deposits in account current, without interest.....	2,755,781 110
do in account current, with notice.....	2,879,238 672
do fixed maturity and by bills.....	1,537,614 240
Head office and branches.....	12,422,187 300
Securities pledged and on deposit.....	5,420,535 350
Bills deposited.....	2,543,497 300
do payable.....	216,832 480
Sundry accounts.....	3,661,291 500
	79,545,835\$10

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 31st January 1899.

For the British Bank of South America, Limited,

E. P. Saone Acctg Manager,

Frank Doch, Acctg Accountant.

LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.

Established in 1864.

Capital.....	£ 1,500,000
Item realized.....	900,000
Reserve fund.....	1,000,000

BALANCE SHEET OF THE RIO BRANCH,

31ST DECEMBER, 1898.

Assets:	
Bills discounted.....	1,541,958\$70
Bills receivable.....	7,097,639 690
Loans, guaranteed accounts, etc.....	8,771,754 320
Sundry accounts.....	10,233,729 520
Securities for loans, guaranteed a/c's etc.....	17,208,831 230
do deposited.....	7,003,113 000
Cash.....	15,669,559 390
	59,567,868\$50

Liabilities:

Declared capital of this branch.....	1,500,000\$000
Deposits, fixed maturity and with notice.....	3,128,553 200
do without interest.....	16,165,079 320
Sundry accounts.....	5,923,768 000
Securities pledged and on deposit.....	24,311,144 230
Bills payable.....	597,751 240
Head office, agencies and branches.....	7,003,657 230
	59,567,868\$50

E. & O. E.

Rio de Janeiro, 31st January, 1899.

For the London and River Plate Bank, Limited,

C. H. Crumack, Acctg. Manager.

W. J. Lloyd, Sub-Accountant.

BRASILIANISCHE BANK FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1898.

Assets:	
Guaranteed accounts.....	5,284,008\$141
Head office, branches and agencies.....	16,908,011 375
Bills receivable.....	9,187,673 312
do discounted.....	11,776,319 360
do pledged.....	2,709,016 820
Securities pledged.....	7,993,415 000
do deposited.....	7,993,415 100
Cash, in current funds.....	22,159,594 917
	81,922,863\$23

Liabilities:

Capital subscribed (1 mark = \$1000).....	10,000,000\$000
Deposits in account current:	
With interest.....	8,959,204 816
Without interest.....	10,599,956 918
Head office and branches.....	15,721,566 864
Deposits with fixed maturity.....	18,156,242 497
Securities pledged and on deposit.....	16,660 320
Sundry accounts.....	4,875,116 081
	81,922,863\$23

E. & O. E.

Petersen-Guthschalk, Directors.

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 31st January, 1899.

Exports.

Coffee.—The declared sales of the week before last amounted to 47,000 bags against entries of 71,600 bags and shipments of 71,700 bags. The sales in foreign markets were 18,000 bags, 18,000 bags in the previous week. On Monday when the Rio market opened there was little briskness shown, and the transaction between factors and packers were arranged on bases that ranged from 11500 to 11800 for No. 7 type. There was a demand on the part of shippers and the income based sold on the same rates. There was every appearance of firmness about the market when it closed. The ruling price in Santos was 7500 per 100 kilos of good average. The foreign markets had nothing to report owing to the holidays. On Tuesday there was a greater stir in the local market, the packers buying freely at 11800 per arroba for No. 7. The demand on the part of the shippers was not general, but some 12,000 bags were sold of the higher classes, and a better classification than usual was demanded. The prices paid by the exporters ran from 11800 to 12000 on a No. 7 base. The Santos market reported good average selling at 7500 per 100 kilos. The news from the foreign markets was uninteresting, but the tendency was towards a fall. When the Rio market opened on Wednesday there was little animation shown on the part of the packers, but this was changed after a few hours and they bought in at prices from 11500 to 11800 for No. 7. The shippers under average purchases amounting to 13,000 bags, and the market closed firm at 11800 per arroba for No. 7 type. In Santos 7500 was the ruling price for good average. The foreign markets were still weak and reported falls of no great importance. Our market here had no great signs of briskness on Thursday the packers paid the rates of the previous day to the factors for the same quantities and they bought, and the shippers were disinclined to buy as a general rule, owing to the uncertainty of exchange. The 7000 bags bought by the packers were purchased on bases from 11800 to 11850 for No. 7 type. Santos had no change to report and the foreign markets telegraphed further insignificant falls. Friday being a church festival, no business was done in Brazil. The New York coffee market telegraphed that the visible supply of the world was 24,000 bags greater than on the 1st of January 1898. On Saturday the news of rise in the foreign markets caused a briskness in business here. Negotiations between factors and packers were done on bases which ranged from 11800 to 12000 per arroba for No. 7 type. The shippers were influenced by the weakness of the money market and bought up 10,000 bags at prices which ran from 11800 to 11800, and the market closed firm at the latter quotation.

The shipments since our last report have been:

70,741 bags for the United States	
7,777 " " Europe	
4 Antwerp etc. Genoa, str. etc.	26,514
6 do Amer. lug. White Wings	14,502
580 " " Coastwise	
	79,298 bags.

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

United States:	
Jan. 1 New York Am. str. <i>Bird</i>	bags
4 Baltimore Am. str. <i>City of Genoa</i>	26,514
6 do Amer. lug. <i>White Wings</i>	14,502
Europe:	
Jan. 4 Dakar Fr. str. <i>Portugal</i>	5
4 Antwerp etc. Genoa, str. <i>Belizian</i>	765
4 Genoa etc. str. <i>City of Genoa</i>	11,000
6 Constantinople str. <i>Orion</i>	625
7 Hamburg Ger. str. <i>Rio</i>	2,600

The receipts for the past week were 77,450 bags, against 74,500 bags for the previous week and 57,304 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New York types were the following:

	Jan. 7	Dec. 31
No. 6.....	128 1/2	128 1/2
7.....	12 000	11 800
8.....	11 500	11 400
9.....	11 200	11 200

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 245,871 bags, against 245,585 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 458,180 bags.

CERVEJARIA BRAHMA

RIO DE JANEIRO.
142, RUA VISCONDE DE SAPUCAHY
Telephone No. 10-0883

FRANCISKANER BRÄU

Beer in barrels (shops) and bottled.

Makes a speciality of packing in cases containing 4 dozen bottles, ready for shipment to the interior.

GEORGE MASCHKE & Co.

PROPRIETORS

THE EBERT NEW DENTAL GOLD CROWN.

FOR CAPPING DENTAL ROOTS

By a new process and entirely his own, Gold Crowns can now be made of so perfect a form and adaptation, that defies competition.

Examples can be seen and examined at his office.
Rua dos Ourives 71, 1st floor.

THOMSON'S SLOTTED RIVETS

Indispensable to Boot, Harness and all Leather Goods Manufacturers, and all general repairs in Mills, etc.



Can be had through all Ironmongers or merchants.
Put up in Boxes of 1 gross or 1 lb.
Agents wanted. Samples and prices mailed by
applying to Sole Makers, Bifurcated Rivet Co. Ltd.,
London, England.

To travellers on Land or Sea.

No traveller should forget to take with him a box of pills or a bottle of Tincture of Nectandra Amara, which might come very handy in cases of sudden nausea or any other disarrangement of the stomach or intestines, so frequent during travels. This marvellous remedy is accompanied by a prospectus in three languages, viz: Portuguese, English and French to facilitate its use among natives and foreigners. For sale at all Druggists and Chemists and at the manufacturer's depot, No. 74, Rua S. Pedro, 1st floor, Rio de Janeiro.

S. Paulo

C. F. HAMMETT & Co.

"CASA AMERICANA".

21 A and 15 A Rua da Quitanda,
SÃO PAULO.

Importers and Manufacturers of,
ALL KINDS OF SCHOOL MATERIALS

School Furniture,
Globes,

Maps,
Books,
Stationery,

We have the best equipped Repair shop in Brazil. All work guaranteed. We repair all makes of Bicycles. We import to order any American or English goods desired. We take subscriptions for any news, papers or magazines published in the United States, England, France or Germany.

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Assortments of English Novels, Books, Shoes, Lincoln and Bennetts Hats, Pear's soaps, and nearly every English article of general use, on hand.

Agents for Lipton's teas, of which there is always good stock.

VICTORIA STORE
Caixa 0, São Paulo.

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The Queen's Seedsmen, Reading, England.

VEGETABLE, FLOWER,

Grass, and Clover Seeds.

Complete Collections of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, specially arranged for Brazil in tin boxes hermetically sealed.

Catalogues and all information will be readily supplied by the Agents,

HOPKINS, CAUSER & HOPKINS,

RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 73

Rio de Janeiro.

BUILT UP ON NATURE'S PLAN.

MELLIN'S FOOD

RESEMBLES MOTHER'S MILK IN COMPOSITION AND PROPERTIES, IT MAY BE GIVEN FROM BIRTH.

MELLIN'S FOOD is of the highest value for the weak and sickly babe, as well as for the strong and vigorous.

MELLIN'S FOOD is adapted for use in all climates, and for infants of all races, and may be obtained of all Dealers throughout the World.

MELLIN'S FOOD WORKS, PECKHAM, LONDON, ENG.

Agents: Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co.

67, RUA DO OUVIDOR, RIO DE JANEIRO.

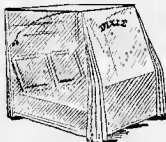
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IN MOSQUITO FRAMES AND NETTING



The DIXIE and the AUTOMATIC are the best and the cheapest that are on the market.

The nets are made without folds on the sides and at the head piece, giving perfect ventilation to the sleeper.



They are the only frames that are attachable to the bed, thus enabling one to move his bed to any part of the room for ventilation, or any other purpose.

They are the only frames that handle the net automatically — the spring arm carrying the net to a perpendicular position against the head board, like a lace curtain on a window.

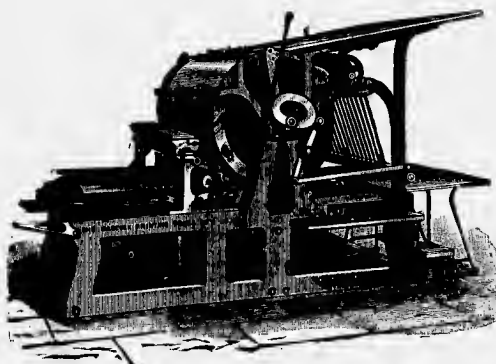
For further particulars come to our office, 109 Rua de Rosario, 1st floor.

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THE BEST AND MOST CONVENIENT PRESSES

are those manufactured by the

Babcock Printing Press Manufacturing Co.



For information and particulars apply at this office

No. 79 Rua Sete de Setembro

Ask for "MOUNTAIN DEW" SCOTCH WHISKY



Agents
CHARLES CULY & Co.
SANTOS

Agents
A. MENDES & MARQUES
RIO DE JANEIRO

ROBERTSON, SANDERSON & Co., L'd.
Leith

RUBBER HAND STAMPS

Metal-Bodied Rubber Type and patent "AIR CUSHION" STAMPS
S. T. LONGSTRETH,
Office and works: 16, Travessa do Ouvidor, 1st floor.
N.B. — Special attention given to large stamps (trade-marks) and large type for marking coffee bags.
Business Signs Engraved

Collegio Americano Fluminense.

Persons desiring to matriculate their children with please communicate with the Directress,
Miss LAVONA GLENN,
No. 115, Praia de Botafogo,
Botafogo.

Missing Friends.

The British consul will be glad to receive information of the following:

ROTUNDA, Raphael — who left England for Brazil in May 1897. An Italian married to an Englishwoman.

LAST — BARRETO. — Information desired respecting Elizabeth Alice Last who is believed to have married João Barreto and to have resided in July 1894 at Itinga, Cidade de Araucary, Minas Geraes, and at Belem do Descoberto, S. Paulo.

Rio de Janeiro, 15th October, 1895.

CYCLE EASE

Scientifically constructed of the best bicycle material by the most skilled bicycle mechanics in the finest equipped bicycle factory in the world, Monarchs run easy, ride easy give the most comfort with the least exertion.

A Monarch rider's mind is easy and undisturbed. He has no apologies to make for his wheel. He rides a thoroughbred, the King of Bicycles. He has the satisfaction pleasure and pride in knowing that his mount is standard and universally recognized as the climax of perfection in cycle manufacture. He feels safe backed up by the Monarch guarantee.

Be safe — be satisfied — ride a Monarch and keep in front.

Monarch Cycle Mfg. Co.,

Chicago, U. S. A.

Agents for Brazil:

M. M. KING & Co.

RUA DA ALFANDEGA No. 77A-79

RIO DE JANEIRO

CLEVELAND BICYCLES

MODELS FOR 1895

Ladies, Gentlemen and Children

A complete stock of bicycle supplies of best American manufacture.

TIRES

LANTERNS

WRENCHES

CYCLOMETERS

BELLS

SADDLES

JAMES MITCHELL

OUVIDOR 57

RIO DE JANEIRO

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ESTABLISHED 1852

BERNARDINO TEIXEIRA & Co.

(SUCCESSORS TO ALVES NOGUEIRA & Co.)

Wine and Provision Merchants, Grocers and General Dealers.

Sole agents for the finest Danish butter from T. and S. Plum, Copenhagen.

Every fortnight fresh supply of butter, cheese, game and fish by the frigorific deposit of R. M. steamers.

RUA DO OUVIDOR 46 and 48

Articles just received: Quaker Oats, Cadbury's Cocoa, Chocolates and confections, Van Houtten's cocoa, Crystallised Ginger, Jams, Jellies, Dried apples and Apricots, Zephyr biscuits, Red Herrings, etc.

SEA SICKNESS

20 cases were treated on board a "Olin-da" by Dr. Eriani Pinto with Tinture of Nectandra and of these, 22 cases were completely cured, and the remaining four became much better.

The illustrious naval surgeon Dr. Henrique Manganon says that "during voyages on men of war I have had occasion to use Tinture of Nectandra Amara of Mr. Antero Leivas against sea sickness and always with excellent results.

Numerous testimonials of travellers justify the results obtained by these distinguished physicians, with the Tinture and pills of the Nectandra Amara against sea-sickness.

In order to facilitate the use of this medicine a prospectus accompanies each bottle written in the Portuguese, English and French languages.

N.B. The Nectandra Amara pills are formulated with the same doses of the Nectandra, in order that they may be sent by post all over the world with the least possible delay to supply the want of the Wine, Elixir and Tinture of Nectandra Amara, which are liquid and cannot, therefore, be transported by the same rapid and sure means.

For sea sickness, nausea in pregnancy, impoverishment of blood, weakness of the legs and convalescence after long and arduous illness, the pills should be ground and dissolved in a small glass of Port wine in order that they may be taken as a liquid to insure a prompt action; it is also to facilitate for adults and children who cannot take dry pills, and in this case they can be dissolved in pure water if no wine is to be had.

Persons who have no connections here and who may desire to have these most useful pills can obtain them by applying direct to the proprietor who undertakes to remit orders by registered post to any part of Brazil, or abroad for the small sum of \$2500 per box, 12500 for 5 and 20500 for 12 boxes.

ADDRESS: Joaquim Bueno de Miranda

RUA DES. PEDRO N. 74

1st floor

Rio de Janeiro.

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Geo. R. Norton. Frank H. Norton
ESTABLISHED 1865.
THOMAS NORTON & Co.
Ship Brokers and Commission Merchants.
Old regular Line Sailing Packets to
RIO DE JANEIRO & SANTOS.
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NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD,
BREMEN.
Capital. . . 40,000,000 Marks.

Regular Lines of Steam Packets between
Bremen—United States
" Brazil
" River Plate
" China, Japan
" Australia
Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 1st
and 15th of each month to
Bahia, Antwerp and Bremen.
Passengers and cargo for all ports of the different
lines accepted.
Passage Rates: 1st cl. 2nd cl.
Rio—Antwerp, Bremen..... 300 Marks 2 9.—
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For further information apply to
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Steamships.

ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.
Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.

TABLE OF DEPARTURES.

Date	Steamer	Destination
1899		
Jan. 9	Thames	Montevideo & Buenos Ayres
" 10	Elbro	Montevideo, Buenos Ayres via Santos
" 11	Magdalena	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Cherbourg and Southampton.
" 23	Danube	Montevideo & Buenos Ayres

This Company will have steamers from and to
England three times a month.
Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can
be taken out at the Agency.
For freight, passages and other information apply
at No. 2, Rua General Camara, 1st floor.
C. J. Casaly,
Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL, AND
RIVER PLATE STEAMERS.

LAMPORT & HOLT LINE**PASSENGER SERVICE FOR NEW YORK**

Buffon, Coleridge, Galileo, Hevelius,
and Wordsworth.
These steamers
sail at intervals for

New York

calling at
BAHIA and PERNAMBUCO

Taking 1st and 3rd class passengers at moderate
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Surgeon and Stewardess carried.

The voyage is much quicker than by way of England
and without the inconvenience of transfer.

Weekly cargo steamers for NEW YORK.
The steamer

"OLBERS"

sails on the 15th inst for
BAHIA and NEW YORK
For freight apply to the Broker
Wm. R. McNiven,
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Agents: **NORTON, MEGAW & Co. Ltd.**
58, Rua 1.º de Março

PACIFIC STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.
ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
DEPARTURES for LIVERPOOL.

Orellana..... Jan. 17th
Oropesa..... " 31st
These popular steamers are fitted with the electric
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order.

For freights apply to F. D. Machado.
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Willson Sons & Co., Ld., Agents,
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OBSERVE THAT THE
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DIAGONALLY ACROSS THE
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of every Bottle of the
ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

Sold Wholesale by the Proprietors,
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**LUBRICATING OILS**

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Spindles, Coffee and Sugar machinery, Dy-
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Every Tin and case, in addition to the
registered trade mark Valvoline, bears the
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liest date possible. It will be considerably improved
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Janeiro and Porto Alegre, calling at Para-
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Sailings every Saturday at 4 p. m. inva-
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ITAPACY

will sail for

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Freight and parcels received through the
Trapiche SILVINO until the 13th inst.

Valuables at the office, on the day of
sailing, till 2 p. m.

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S. João da Barra

on the 11th inst.

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SILVINO.

CRASHLEY & Co.,

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Subscriptions received for all the leading English
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A large assortment of English novels, American and
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Crab Apple Blossoms & Lavender Salts

OF THE CROWN PERFUMERY CO., LONDON.

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English and Scotch Goods.

CLOS ST. CHARLES

One of the nicest dinner clarets that
comes into the Rio market.

A good wine at a moderate price.

To be obtained at

CRASHLEY'S,

Rua do Ouvidor N. 67

NECTANDRA AMARA

The discovery of this wonderful product
of the Brazilian flora has furnished a
powerful and efficacious remedy not only
for sea-sickness, but also for the nausea
felt in pregnancy and that which results
from the motion of the train on railways,
as well as for such diseases of the stomach
and bowels as require a good tonic, car-
minative, diuretic or regulator for promot-
ing menstruation.

The «Nectandra Amara Pills» are prepared
with all scientific precautions for their
perfect preservation and are put up in
strong boxes, so that they may be forward-
ed by post in filling orders from all parts
of the world. They are accompanied
with printed directions in three languages
—Portuguese, English and French—so that
their therapeutic effects and the manner
of taking them may be readily understood.
All orders addressed to the manufacturer,
accompanied by the money and the post-
office address of the applicant, will be
promptly filled and the pills will be for-
warded, registered by post, at the follow-
ing rates: — Per single box, \$2\$00; per
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Address of manufacturer:—Joaquim Bu-
eno de Miranda, Rua de S. Pedro, N. 74
1.º andar, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

THE RIO NEWS.

This paper is now in its 26th year, having originally
been published as *The South American Mail* and *The
British and American Mail*. It assumed its present
title at the beginning of April, 1879, when it was pub-
lished three times a month. From a tri-monthly it has
been changed to a weekly publication, and from four
pages it has been increased to twelve.

As an advertising medium *The News* occupies an
exceptionally advantageous position. It circulates
widely throughout Brazil, and also in Europe and the
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men interested in Brazilian trade, industries and in
testaments. No other periodical, even with much
larger circulation, can offer better inducements to ad-
vertisers who seek the attention of these classes.

All communications should be addressed to the
Editor and Publisher, *Caixa do Correio*, 234, Rio de
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No encomendas of any description will be received at the Company's offices.

For passages and information apply to the office of

LAGE IRMÃOS,

Rua do Hospício, 9.